

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1972

Established 1897

U.S. Says Trade in February Set 2d Worst Deficit

By Fred Farns

WASHINGTON, March 28 (UPI)—The United States posted its second highest trade deficit in history last month—\$597.6 million, the Commerce Department said today. The February figure was second only to last October's \$621.4 million trade deficit. The import-export ratio, the government said, "reflects the influence" of the second installment of the West Coast dock strike, which lasted until Feb. 20, he without began last July, was halted by court injunctions during the third week in January. February's deficit adds to the U.S. balance-of-payments troubles and puts further pressure on the already embattled dollar in world trade.

The U.S. trade balance has been in deficit for 10 of the last 11 months, a large factor in the decline of confidence in the dollar.

A reason for the big deficit in February, sources speculated, may have been the currency realignment following dollar devaluation last December. One effect of devaluation was the reduction of the book value of U.S. exports as expressed in dollars and an increase in the value of foreign imports, thus widening the import-export gap.

Shift Is Expected

Administration economists were prepared for a period of increased deficits after devaluation. They are convinced, however, that in the long run, imports will be reduced by higher prices in the United States and exports increased as a result of their lower prices abroad and greater competitiveness in world markets.

The deficit for January and February together totaled a staggering \$918.4 million, on a seasonally adjusted basis. This starts the 1972 trade bookkeeping year on a distinctly sour note.

The Commerce Department said that, "excluding Department of Defense military assistance program grant-aid shipments," seasonally adjusted exports last

month totaled \$3.905 billion. Seasonally adjusted general imports amounted to \$4.403 billion.

The January seasonally adjusted figures were \$4.220 billion for exports and \$4.520 billion for imports.

Monthly export averages for the four-month period—November, 1971, through February, 1972—were \$3.761 billion, about 5 percent above the \$3.597 billion monthly average for the July-October, 1971, period.

Imports during the same two periods averaged \$4.115 billion a month for November to February and \$3.875 billion for July to October.

On the domestic front, the leading indicators reflected a lagging economy, with the February increase the smallest in five months. The 0.5 percent February figure was the eighth successive monthly increase, however.

Indicators that showed gains last month were initial claims for unemployment insurance, stock prices, industrial materials prices, the average workweek and building permits.

Declining indicators were new orders for durable goods, contracts and orders by manufacturers for plant and equipment, and the cost ratio of prices and labor.

Despite Guerrilla Threats

Arab Turnout Heavy in West Bank Elections

NABLUUS, Israel-occupied Jordan, March 28 (UPI)—A heavy turnout of Arab voters took place today in the election of nine municipal councils in the West Bank of Jordan—the first such voting allowed anywhere under Israeli occupation.

The voters ignored Arab guerrilla warnings to boycott the polls, and the only reported incident was the firing of two shots from Jordanian territory at an Israeli Army post far from the voting area. No one was injured by the shots.

There was no official confirmation of a Jerusalem Post report of "speculation that the vote might be a prelude to the promotion of an elected political leadership which would be granted some kind of autonomy."

Israeli officials have hailed the election as furthering the "normalization" of life in this area captured by Israel in the 1967 Middle East war.

presence of armed Israeli troops on guard against attacks from Arab guerrillas who opposed the polling. There were no incidents. "I came to make a new policy and to make 'shalom' (peace) with the Jews," said a 50-year-old Nabluus voter who refused to give his name.

Many voters said they had come to cast their ballot to make sure they retained Arab administration in their towns. Israel had warned it would impose military administrators if the elections were not held.

A spokesman for the military government said the turnout among the 18,950 eligible voters—male property owners over the age of 21—was heavy. In a 10th town, no election was necessary because the seven candidates automatically assumed the seven available seats.

The Israeli radio said the overall turnout was 94 percent of the eligible voters, with a 75 percent turnout in the largest town, Nabluus, which has a population of 30,000.

Fourteen more West Bank com-



IN FRONT OF STORMONT—Tens of thousands—estimates ran from 50,000 to 100,000—of angry Protestants gathered in front of the Northern Ireland Parliament

yesterday during its last session before London takes over direct rule of the province. They were protesting Britain's decision to suspend Stormont for a year.



"ULSTER FOREVER, SURRENDER NEVER"—That's what the big banner proclaimed as thousands of protesting Protestants waved Ulster flags and a few Union Jacks at a giant rally outside the Ulster Parliament yesterday.

In Proposal at Geneva Talks

Russia Urges Chemical Arms Ban

By Victor Lusinchi

GENEVA, March 28 (UPI)—The Soviet Union called today on all nations to undertake "never in any circumstances to develop, produce, stockpile or otherwise acquire or retain" means of chemical warfare.

Moscow wrote the pledge into the draft of a 14-article convention that it presented to the 25-nation disarmament conference

in the hope, Soviet delegate Aleksandr A. Roshchin said, of starting "businesslike and concrete negotiations."

The proposed convention is virtually identical with the one banning biological weapons that was approved by the United Nations General Assembly in December after a draft had been worked out at the conference here.

The treaty on biological weapons contains a specific pledge to "continue negotiations in good faith" on a chemical-arms accord.

[The United States, Britain and Russia will open for international signature soon the UN biological weapons accord.]

[A Foreign Office statement in London announced today that signing ceremonies will take place April 10 in Washington, London and Moscow, the AP reported.]

[Invitations are going out to all member governments of the United Nations—122 of them—to attend. The treaty will come into force after a minimum 22 have signed.]

However, the United States has emphasized at the talks here that an agreement on chemical weapons will be much more difficult to attain, because it raises control problems that the accord on biological arms did not present.

Because of the deadlock between Moscow and Washington on the inspection issue that has long marked disarmament negotiations, many conference sources are skeptical of early progress on a chemical-weapon ban.

Last week the United States submitted to the conference a "working paper" outlining the problems of insuring compliance with a chemical-weapon ban and suggesting a program for exploring possible solutions.

After today's meeting of the 10-year-old conference, Joseph A. Martin Jr., leader of the United States delegation, stressed in comments to reporters the need for the conference to explore in "depth" the issues involved in an attempt to get an accord to outlaw chemical arms.

Washington's proposal for such an examination is "more likely to lead to positive results" than would an attempt to start drafting a treaty at this time, Mr. Martin said.

Scientists Catch

An Ancient Fish

PARIS, March 28 (Reuters)—Scientists have caught a coelacanth—a fish once thought extinct for about 70 million years—during a fishing expedition off the Comore Islands, in the Indian Ocean.

The Museum of Natural History said here today that a team of French, British and U.S. scientists were trying to keep the fish alive. Previous attempts to prevent captured coelacanths from dying have always failed.

The coelacanth is regarded as a link between fish and amphibian life.

Rally by 50,000, Strikes Continue Ulster's Protests

By Bernard Weinraub

BELFAST, March 28 (NET)—The Northern Ireland Parliament, a symbol of Protestant dominance for 51 years, was suspended today while 50,000 flag-waving demonstrators surged angrily outside in a protest rally.

Once again, the six counties of Northern Ireland were crippled by a general strike of Protestant workers, protesting Britain's take-over of the province. Factories, dockyards and stores were closed. Electricity supplies were curtailed, and air, train and bus services were halted. The two-day strike ends at midnight tonight.

Outside Stormont Parliament, in Belfast's suburbs, tens of thousands of Protestants held the rally to hear denunciations of British Prime Minister Edward Heath for his suspension of the provincial government. Mr. Heath appointed William Whitelaw, leader of the House of Commons as secretary of state for Northern Ireland, to take over all powers previously held by the cabinet and Parliament.

"We feel our endeavors to provide a just government for Ulster have been betrayed from London," provincial Prime Minister Brian Faulkner told the rain-soaked crowd in a surprise appearance on a balcony of the Parliament building, Stormont Castle. "We share the resentment you feel and we understand the bewilderment of the people in Ulster."

What many Protestants fear is that the British take-over of Northern Ireland is a first step toward the unification of Ulster with the Irish Republic to the south, where 95 percent of the population is Catholic. The Protestants feel that Britain will eventually turn away from the Northern Ireland problem and negotiate to unify the North and South.

Mr. Faulkner, who announced his resignation last Friday, is expected to leave office later in the week when the Westminster Parliament approves emergency legislation authorizing direct rule and suspending the Stormont Parliament for a year. Today, the Parliament was adjourned for the year but there was little doubt that the firmly controlled powers of Ulster's Protestants had been permanently shaken.

'No Delusions'

"We're under no delusions," said one member of Parliament, the Rev. William Beattie, a close associate of the Rev. Ian Paisley, the militant Protestant leader. "This Parliament and democracy have been quite effectively destroyed."

Mr. Faulkner spoke sadly and in a voice close to weeping. "The government of Ulster is about to pass, temporarily at least, into other hands," said the white-haired, 51-year-old prime minister. "We stood firm and we stood together. We did what we believed to be right."

"We have taken our stand. We believe our record over the last few days and as a whole should be judged by the country and by posterity."

He concluded with a prayer. "I want to express the wish that we will see peace in our native land," he said softly. "Please God."

As he spoke, the 50,000 Protestants swarmed outside the Parliament for the rally called by Ulster Vanguard, the militant Protestant group led by William Craig, a rightist former cabinet minister. Vanguard officials estimated that the crowd was closer to 100,000.

The crowd sang "The Sash My Father Wore," gripped placards reading "Betrayal" and "Outlaw Whitelaw" and waved a white banner.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



William Whitelaw

London Urges Northern Irish To Cooperate

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, March 28 (NET)—The British government today urged Protestants demonstrating in Northern Ireland against London's take-over of the province to "settle down" and help ease the storming crisis.

William Whitelaw, the new secretary of state for Northern Ireland, made the appeal as the House of Commons backed legislation suspending the government and Parliament of Northern Ireland and imposing direct rule from London. Mr. Whitelaw will be vested with all executive and legislative powers for the province.

The bill received a second reading—approval in principle—by a vote of 489 to 12. The outcome was never in doubt because the opposition Labor party had given the bill its full support. The remaining legislative steps will be completed by Thursday, when the bill will become law.

As expected, members representing Ulster's Unionist party, which has dominated politics there for more than 50 years, opposed the bill. They argued that it represented a surrender to Catholic terrorism and a betrayal by London.

Amenament Promise

Moving to assuage Protestant fears, government spokesmen agreed to submit later an amendment that would make it clear that nothing in the bill threatens Northern Ireland's status as part of the United Kingdom.

In his first speech to the House since he was appointed Ulster's administrator last Friday, Mr. Whitelaw said that he could understand the sentiments of the Protestants in calling a two-day truce. But now it is time, he said, for the Protestants "to settle down and indeed seek, with all concerned, to find a new solution."

The 53-year-old former leader of the House, who went to Belfast last Saturday for meetings, was clearly concerned over recent statements by Protestant spokesmen.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

First Time in Six Years

Berlin Wall Opens Today for Easter Visits

BERLIN, March 28 (UPI)—West Berliners today looked forward eagerly to their first trips to East Berlin in six years and their first visits to East Germany in 20 years.

"I am going to visit Hagedorn for the first time since I fled to West Berlin 12 years ago," a man here said.

Others were planning to visit parents, sisters, brothers and other relatives in the East.

The East Germans, in what they called a gesture of goodwill, are to open the Berlin Wall at 6 a.m. (0500 GMT) tomorrow and keep it open for a week for Easter visits by West Berliners.

East Germany will also expedite traffic between West Germany and this Western-outpost city 110 miles from the East-West German border.

The West Berlin city government estimated that 400,000 West Berliners would pass through the

nine crossing points in the wall to visit East Berlin and other cities in East Germany over the eight-day period ending April 5.

Border Officers Set

In East Berlin customs officers and border guards stood ready to handle the flood of visitors. Large road signs went up indicating the direction to border crossing points.

The last time the East Germans granted passes to West Berliners was at Pentecost in 1966. Those passes were valid only for East Berlin. No visits elsewhere in East Germany have been permitted since 1962.

The granting of passes this year followed the signing of the draft Berlin agreement by the ambassadors of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France last September.

But the Russians have said that they will not implement that

agreement unless the West German parliament ratifies its non-aggression treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland. The East German gesture in opening the wall for Easter was interpreted as a move aimed at helping an amendment to submit later an amendment that would make it clear that nothing in the bill threatens Northern Ireland's status as part of the United Kingdom.

The Big Four's Berlin agreement would permit frequent visits to East Berlin and East Germany by West Berliners. It also would ban harassment of traffic between West Berlin and West Germany.

In last month's announcement of the Easter and Pentecost passes, the East German government said the decision was in consideration of "the present political development in Europe and in connection with the beginning of the ratification procedures of the treaties." Two East Germans agreed to put the Berlin accord's traffic agreement into force temporarily.

Iceland Loses a Small Island

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, March 28 (UPI)—Four Icelandic fishermen set out for a rocky Atlantic island last week to get their bearings for inshore navigation and discovered that the small island had disappeared.

The Geirfudrangur rock, a few miles off the Keflavik NATO air base in western Iceland, has been used as the reference point in Iceland's recent controversial decision to extend its fishing limit from 12 to 50 nautical miles.

The island had risen 40 feet out of the sea for thousands of years and served as a bearing point for Icelandic skippers since Leif Erikson.

Icelanders think the island may have been slowly beaten to bits by waves and then broken by a giant squall. Weather in the area has been rough.

Turkish Mountains Combed In Hunt for Abducted Britons

UNYE, Turkey, March 28.—Turkish commandos searched today the rugged mountains along the Black Sea coast for three abducted British radar experts.

Urban guerrillas kidnapped the British civilians from this sleepy Black Sea town on Sunday.

The Britons are feared held as hostages for three Turkish leftist terrorists who are under death sentence.

The Ankara government said today it will refuse to bargain with the kidnappers.

"The Turkish government is determined not to give in to blackmail," Premier Nihat Erim said in a statement broadcast on radio and television. "It will not sacrifice the state for the aims of these adventurers, and nobody should suspect its determination."

The search was concentrated in the provinces of Ordu and Samsun, on the coast, and in the inland Province of Tokat, in which direction the kidnappers were believed to have fled.

The three civilian technicians, who worked at a Turkish Air Force radar base in Unye, were identified as Gordon Banner, 35, John Law, 21 and Charles Turner, 45.

Civilian officials here repeated their denials that any letter was left by the kidnappers. But according to a non-commissioned officer at Unye radar base the kidnappers told their victims they were being taken as hostages for three condemned terrorists—Deniz Gecmis, Yusuf Aslan and Huseyin Isan.

The kidnappers' leader is believed to be Cihan Alptekin, a terrorist accused of the kidnapping of Israeli Consul Ephraim Elrom in Istanbul last May. He escaped from military jail in November.

Meanwhile, a martial-law court

Nixon for Bigger Spanish Role in Western Defense

WASHINGTON, March 28 (Reuters).—President Nixon yesterday said that the United States supports a bigger role for Spain in Western defense.

He was speaking at a White House ceremony at which Spain's new ambassador to the United States, Angel Sagaz, presented his credentials.

Mr. Sagaz observed that Spain continues to be concerned by tension in the Middle East, which threatens peace not only in the Mediterranean but also in Europe and throughout the world. President Nixon said he shares Spain's special concern for peace in the Middle East.

"Spain is a European and Mediterranean power and... has a role to play in the deliberations that have an impact on those two areas," he added. "My administration continues to encourage closer Spanish relations with the rest of Western Europe and supports an increased role for Spain in Western defense."

Under a bilateral agreement, the United States maintains military bases in Spain, which does not belong to the NATO alliance. President Nixon thanked Mr. Sagaz for his assistance to the United States while he was Spanish ambassador to Cairo. The Spanish Embassy has represented U.S. interests in Egypt since Cairo suspended relations with Washington in June, 1967.

Concorde Flying to Asia

MANILA, March 28 (Reuters).—The Anglo-French Concorde supersonic jetliner is to make its first trip to Asia with a demonstration flight to the Philippines on June 16. It was disclosed here today.

Abductors Set New Deadline In Argentina

Victim Scheduled For Midnight Death

BUENOS AIRES, March 28 (UPI).—If he escapes execution by his terrorist kidnappers at midnight tonight, the best that Fiat automobile executive Orlando Salustro, 56, apparently can hope for is indefinite captivity in a clandestine "people's jail."

But his prospects for escaping a firing-squad death, which the Trotskyite "People's Revolutionary Army" (ERP) threatens to carry out anytime after midnight (0300 GMT Wednesday), seemed today to be ebbing rapidly.

Although police continued to scour the Buenos Aires area in one of the biggest manhunts of recent years, there was no indication of any solid clues as to his whereabouts. Identification of four principal suspects in the case has been claimed by the police, however.

The life of Mr. Salustro, who was abducted last Tuesday, has already been spared twice in a 36-hour period. It was now hanging on five demands which the ERP has made of the Italian auto firm, Argentina's largest car producer.

But the Argentine government has barred the company—or anyone else—from meeting the demands of "any extortionist."

Nevertheless, company officials sent a top Fiat official to the company plant in Cordoba, Argentina, apparently to negotiate the possible return of dismissed workers—which is one of the ERP's conditions.

However, reports that former Argentine President Arturo Illia had secretly visited Fiat-Argentina headquarters here in the middle of the night—to try to mediate between the company and the terrorists—were denied by a spokesman.

Mr. Salustro originally was slated to be executed at noon Sunday. The deadline then was changed to last midnight.

Another 24-hour delay was granted early today by the ERP—to give the auto company a final and "definite period" to meet ransom demands.

In a message left in a bar for pickup by a TV station employee—the sixth ERP communiqué since the abduction—the kidnappers said they would "commute" Mr. Salustro's death sentence if five demands were met.

They previously had indicated that Mr. Salustro, who has been managing director of Fiat's Argentine subsidiary for 15 years, would be freed if seven demands were heeded.

Today's communiqué apparently dropped two of the seven demands—release and transport to Algeria of 50 jailed guerrillas and freedom for imprisoned leaders of a 1971 Fiat strike.

The continuing ransom demands include distribution of \$1 million worth of school supplies and shoes to poor children, withdrawal of police from Fiat's Cordoba plant, rehiring of 250 workers fired there and publication of ERP communiqués in newspapers. Cordoba is 400 miles northwest of Buenos Aires.

558 Commuters Hurt In Tokyo Train Crash

TOKYO, March 28 (AP).—A packed 10-coach commuter train plowed into the rear of another 10-coach train during the rush hour today at a station outside Tokyo, injuring 558 passengers, police reported.

Officials said initial investigations indicated an engineer apparently ignored the warning of an automatic stop instrument. The two trains were crowded with more than 1,500 passengers each.



NO GAS—Italian gasoline station attendant calmly reading his newspaper yesterday as his station and many others were closed because of a refinery strike.

50,000 Gather at Stormont

Rally and Strikes Continue Ulster Protest

(Continued from Page 1) Ulster flag emblazoned with a red hand.

Moments after the crowd was told that Mr. Craig was delayed because of traffic tie-ups, Mr. Faulkner stepped out unexpectedly onto the balcony. Beside him stood John Taylor, the minister of state for home affairs, who was seriously wounded last month by gunmen of the Irish Republican Army, the underground terrorist organization seeking Ulster's reunification with the South.

In an angry voice, Mr. Faulkner said "we utterly reject the unionist flag of Ireland. We will not separate from the United Kingdom because the United Kingdom belongs to us just as much as we belong to England," he said. "We want peace but it must be a just and honorable peace."

Mr. Faulkner told the crowd that Protestants should not cooperate with a commission representing all shades of opinion that will be set up to advise Mr. Whitelaw on running Northern Ireland. "We will refuse cooperation with any undemocratic commission," said Mr. Faulkner.

Moments later, Mr. Craig, a former political enemy of Mr. Faulkner, stepped to the balcony to prolonged applause. "We are our political friends have had different attitudes," he said. "But our prime minister did his best and he was shabbily treated."

"We have a great responsibility," he added. "Do not fall to the level of the evil men."

The next steps for the Protestant militants seem hazy. A civil disobedience campaign will probably be announced within days, but there is now a feeling of uncertainty about Mr. Whitelaw and how, in fact, Ulster will change under direct rule. Mr. Whitelaw is known to have assured Protestants from Northern Ireland in the Westminster Parliament that they would be consulted on steps to be taken in the province.

200,000 Off the Job Across Northern Ireland today, about 200,000 of the province's 470,000 workers failed to show up at their jobs. Their absence shut down virtually all industry. Royal Avenue, the main street of Belfast, resembled a sleepy Sunday morning—with shops closed and only a handful of cars.

In cities such as Londonderry, with a Catholic majority, the electricity cuts were the main cause of store and factory shutdowns. In Belfast, telephone service was disrupted, many schools were closed, bread and milk supplies were curtailed and there was no postal service.

"We have successfully brought this province to a standstill," said Thomas Creighton, a businessman who serves as spokesman for Ulster Vanguard. "We have shown the world that the Westminster government has performed an undemocratic act on the majority population of Northern Ireland. In Rhodesia, Westminster has clamped for majority rule. Here they're clamping for minority rule. They've yielded to the terrorists."

Violence was sporadic in Ulster today. In Limavady, a town between Londonderry and Coleraine, two men were killed while driving past a van that exploded beside a police station. In Portadown, 20 miles southwest of here, streets were barricaded and store windows smashed following a night in which British troops clashed with Protestant militants.

Thousands of West Germans are spending their Easter vacations in Yugoslavia and thousands of Yugoslavs who work in west Germany often go home for visits.

Yugoslav Death Toll Rises BELGRADE, March 28 (UPI).—The official Yugoslav death toll from smallpox rose to seven today as health authorities confirmed that the disease had spread to Belgrade.

Announcing five more deaths, health authorities said that they had the epidemic under control. The announcement said three persons, including a nurse, had

seeking to invade a Catholic housing project.

Catholic Home Looted [Reuters reported that teenage Protestants today looted a Catholic home in Portadown and burned its furniture in the street.

[Residents in the town, previously noted for its peaceful atmosphere, reported high tension between the 3,500 Catholics and 6,500 Protestants, who exchanged threats to burn each others' houses down, Reuters said.

[Later in Belfast, Reuters said, Protestants returning home from the Stormont rally attacked a Catholic school on the edge of the Protestant Ballysillan Estate. They set fire to three wooden classrooms which stood clear of the main building and

then ransacked the rest of the school, smashing windows and pianos.

[The Associated Press said that two men were admitted to a Belfast hospital tonight with bullet wounds after several shooting incidents in the city. One was hit in the shoulder, the other in the abdomen. Both were said to be in satisfactory condition.]

E. Germany Scornful EAST BERLIN, March 28 (Reuters).—Britain's imposition of direct rule on Northern Ireland was an admission by the Heath cabinet of the bankruptcy of its puppets (in Ulster) and the bankruptcy of its own colonialist policies, the East German Communist party paper, Neues Deutschland, said today.

Northern Ireland Protestants Are Asked to 'Settle Down'

(Continued from Page 1)

men suggesting a boycott of the advisory commission that is to be set up to help him run the province. Brian Faulkner, who will formally step down as Ulster's prime minister when the bill becomes law, has called the commission a "sham" that will be unable to muster any vestige of "credibility or standing."

"Help Us to Help" Mr. Whitelaw said the commission would be only advisory and not a substitute for the Northern Ireland Parliament, suspended for at least a year under the bill. He said the advisory group, representing all shades of opinion, should include people of "experience, knowledge and responsibility who can help us to help the people of Northern Ireland."

Under the terms of the bill, Mr. Whitelaw has the "duty" to turn to the commission for advice on any of his Ulster directives, which will have the effect of law. There are loopholes, however, if the commission cannot be created.

"The commission will not have any form of veto and I am in no way obliged to take its advice," Mr. Whitelaw said. "But it would be helpful for the commission to have a look at proposals before they are introduced."

Mr. Whitelaw, opening the debate for the government, coupled his appeal for help from Ulster's

Protestants with a warning to Catholic extremists against continued terrorism. He held out the hope of ending the controversial policy of internment, suspended indefinitely without trial by saying, "The sooner violence ends, the sooner internment can be ended."

Phonetic Pledge So far, the government is committed to a start toward phasing out internment, a policy attacked by Catholics, who say it is directed at them. Mr. Whitelaw said he would now personally review each internment case.

[Reuters reported that in Commons the Rev. Ian Paisley directed a strong appeal to fellow Ulster Protestants to keep their protests within the law and not to heed any extremist advice from William Craig, the former provincial home affairs minister who now leads the loyalist Ulster Vanguard movement.

"Anarchy cannot be answered by more anarchy," Mr. Paisley declared. "Lawlessness cannot be answered by more lawlessness. For any reasonable member of the public to say he will make Ireland ungovernable is playing into the hands of the enemies of the Ulster people."

"Do not be misled. Do not wreck your country and bring it to an end by self-inflicted wounds. Do not copy the deplorable tactics your enemies have adopted."

Yugoslav Smallpox Outbreak Spreads Into West Germany

HANNOVER, March 28 (UPI).

The outbreak of smallpox in Yugoslavia spread to West Germany today and the Bavarian government ordered the state's borders closed to travelers from Yugoslavia without valid vaccination certificates.

The Lower Saxony state government announced today that a 30-year-old Yugoslav had been confirmed to have smallpox. The Hannover Hospital for Skin Diseases, where he was tested, was closed to the public and doctors and patients known to have been in contact with him were isolated in a special wing.

Thousands of West Germans are spending their Easter vacations in Yugoslavia and thousands of Yugoslavs who work in west Germany often go home for visits.

Yugoslav Death Toll Rises BELGRADE, March 28 (UPI).—The official Yugoslav death toll from smallpox rose to seven today as health authorities confirmed that the disease had spread to Belgrade.

Announcing five more deaths, health authorities said that they had the epidemic under control. The announcement said three persons, including a nurse, had

died in Belgrade, three had died in Kosovo province in southeast Yugoslavia, where the disease broke out earlier this month, and one had died in the central Yugoslav town of Cacak.

Sixty-eight persons—20 in Belgrade, 41 in Kosovo province and 7 in Cacak—have contracted this disease, the announcement added. In addition, 440 persons are being kept in isolation.

All sports events and political meetings have been canceled.

Epidemic in Bangladesh Dacca, March 28 (Reuters).

A smallpox epidemic is raging in parts of Bangladesh, a news agency reported today, and official reports said at least 25 persons had died in Faridpur district, southwest of Dacca.

Official reports from Barisal district, south of Dacca, put the death toll there at 192.

Medical authorities in Dacca said the disease had broken out on such a large scale that it was difficult to contain.

U.S. Travelers Alerted ATLANTA, March 28 (AP).—The U.S. Department of Public Health has issued a "surveillance order" to people arriving at airports from Yugoslavia because of the smallpox outbreak there.

According to the National Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, "the order simply says, in effect, that if you become ill, please tell your doctor you've been in Yugoslavia."

Strikes and Political Bombing Disrupt Italy's Election Drive

From Wire Dispatches

ROME, March 28.—Motorists lined up for gasoline today at the few filling stations still open during a nationwide refinery strike. But political extremists had enough fuel for firebombings.

The gasoline strike and continued violence by fringe groups overshadowed other issues in the campaign for parliamentary elections May 7.

Gasoline supplies throughout the country diminished as a result of a series of strikes by 55,000 employees of privately owned oil companies, seeking a 36-hour work week and other benefits. Refinery workers walked off their jobs yesterday and announced another strike for Friday.

Some Unaffected Some cities were unaffected, but in others, including Rome, motorists lined up for blocks to buy gasoline. Some stations had only regular gasoline—a problem because most Italian cars need premium.

Youngsters in Naples mixed low-grade gasoline with red wine and sold it on street corners as high-octane fuel. To make travel prospects worse, a strike of ground personnel forced Alitalia airlines to cancel a number of flights today, tomorrow and Thursday and railroads said they may call an Easter weekend strike unless the state railroads meet their demands for higher pay and better working conditions.

Bombs in Catanzaro Last night, 50 persons, half of them police, were injured at a neo-fascist rally near Catanzaro in the south, when a crowd of 1,000 extreme leftists tried to break up the meeting. Attacked with stones and Molotov bombs by the Maoists, police fought back with tear gas. Police arrested three persons and took ten others into custody for questioning.

In Milan, unknown persons buried two Molotov cocktails against the local headquarters of the Socialist party. One of the bombs crashed through a window, under heavy police guard. In Rome, a bomb was thrown against the main door of a suburban church. On the church wall, police found a drawing of the hammer and sickle and the name of leftist publisher Giangiacomo Feltrinelli. The publisher was found dead almost two weeks ago at the foot of a sabotaged power pylon near Milan.

Meanwhile, Feltrinelli's body was taken secretly to a Milan cemetery early today and buried under heavy police guard. The transfer took place without incident. Yesterday Milan officials refused permission for a funeral procession out of fear that it would provoke incidents by political extremists.

Later the coffin was carried by employees of the Feltrinelli publishing firm to the family chapel inside the cemetery. Hundreds attended. Some of those present sang the Communist anthem "Bella Ciao" and other revolutionary songs.

There were shouts of "Feltrinelli, you will be avenged" from leftwingers who believe that his death was a rightist frame-up aimed at discrediting the left.

Among the scores of relatives, friends and literary and artistic figures at the funeral was French revolutionary Regis Debray. Feltrinelli befriended him when Debray was being tried in Bolivia.

Throughout the drawn-out negotiations, the United States sought to keep out of the limelight. But it was evident from private comments here that Washington was deeply concerned.

The concern was due to the evidence that if the talks broke down, the Soviet Union was expected to replace Britain as the main power user of the dock facilities and airfields.

The U.S. Navy was wary that a Soviet presence in the western Mediterranean would cause severe problems for U.S. Sixth Fleet, which already feels threatened by a burgeoning Soviet naval presence in the eastern Mediterranean.

These Soviet forces have been able to use Egyptian naval facilities and airfields.

U.S. Army Told To Curb Bias in West Germany HEIDELBERG, March 28 (UPI).—The U.S. Army's commander in Europe called on officers and soldiers to curb bias today to meet with West German businessmen to discuss ways of abolishing racial discrimination toward U.S. servicemen.

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He said he had discussed a problem with Defense Minister Helmut Schmidt and other government officials. Any documented cases of discrimination will be presented during the next meeting of a German-American equal opportunity group, to be held later in a spring, an Army spokesman said.

Uganda Orders All Israelis Out, Alerts the Army KAMPALA, Uganda, March 28 (Reuters).—President Idi Amin has ordered the Israeli ambassador, David Lazor, to arrange the immediate repatriation of all Israeli citizens living in Uganda, the Uganda radio announced early today. According to the president, about 700 persons will be affected.

Gen. Amin also ordered the army on full alert, following the sighting of two Europeans at Lugard, 20 miles east of here, and carrying automatic weapons.

The dispute between Uganda and Israel has seen the expulsion of Israeli military advisers and the termination of three major contracts with Israeli firms here.

The president ordered the expulsions ostensibly because an Israeli paper suggested he had canceled visits to Egypt because of opposition at home.

Drunk Charge For Nixon Guard KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., March 28 (AP).—A U.S. Treasury security guard assigned to the Florida White House has been charged with drunken driving after hitting a utility pole near President Nixon's seaside home here.

Robert Newbrand, special agent in charge of the Secret Service office in Miami, identified the guard as Adolph Chop, 55. Mr. Newbrand emphasized that the guard is not a Secret Service agent. Mr. Chop was suspended from duty.

Mr. Nixon was at Camp David, Md., when the accident took place.

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In 1967 for taking part in militia activities. In a funeral procession, Debray described Feltrinelli as a friend, comrade who, although born to wealth, had dedicated his life to the service of the people.

U.S. Share Pay At \$9 Million In Malta Package

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, March 28 (NYT).—The United States will pay Malta more than \$9 million yearly as its share of the \$75 million package that allows Britain to retain military bases on that island and prevents a Soviet Union from establishing a presence there, an administration official said today.

In addition, the State Department announced that a fact survey team would soon go to Malta as part of the agreement which led to the signing in London of a seven-year agreement providing for continued British naval and air bases in the western Mediterranean land.

The total to be paid to the Maltese government, excluding any future economic assistance amounts to \$37 million per year. Britain will pay about \$14 million, or 38 percent, and the United States \$9 million, about 25 percent. West Germany and Italy will pay most of the remaining rent under a lease worked out in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The agreement does not specify how the use of the facilities by U.S. or other U.S. ships, but it is expected that they will be allowed to use the upon application to Maltese authorities, a State Department official said.

There was no disclosure in official Washington over a news of the end of the negotiations, which at several points seemed on the verge of collapse and were marked by threats of ultimatums from Malta's Prime Minister, Dom Mintoff.

Just to keep the Russians out was a major theme of the State Department official said justifying the cost. Another official called it "necessary insurance."

Throughout the drawn-out negotiations, the United States sought to keep out of the limelight. But it was evident from private comments here that Washington was deeply concerned.

The concern was due to the evidence that if the talks broke down, the Soviet Union was expected to replace Britain as the main power user of the dock facilities and airfields.

The U.S. Navy was wary that a Soviet presence in the western Mediterranean would cause severe problems for U.S. Sixth Fleet, which already feels threatened by a burgeoning Soviet naval presence in the eastern Mediterranean.

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مكتبة

Under Social Security Bill

Senate Unit For Pension Rise To Low-Paid 'Steady Workers'

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, March 28 (UPI)—The Senate Finance Committee voted yesterday to increase Social Security benefits to \$300 a month for those who have worked at least 30 years at relatively low-paying jobs.

The committee's action, if enacted into law, would represent one of the sharpest departures from the principle that Social Security benefits are based on the amount of wages a person earned during his working life.

The move, designed to reward the "steady worker," came about before President Nixon again ordered the committee to speed up action on the welfare reform bill he first proposed three years ago.

"There can be absolutely no excuse for delaying... any further," the President told Congress.

Meany Gives Slap to Price Commission

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 28 (UPI)—APL-CIO president George Meany today told the Price Commission that the administration's controls on wages and prices are "neither fair nor firm" working to the advantage of business and hurting workers.

In the first of two days of commission hearings to assess the effectiveness of its price-control policies, Mr. Meany said that he was not necessarily criticizing the Price Commission, but rather the Nixon administration.

"You can't do it [control prices] until you get the tools," the labor leader testified.

"Price controls, such as they are, are assigned to a small force of some 3,000 Internal Revenue Service agents who find it virtually impossible to understand and interpret complex, confusing and changing Price Commission guidelines, rules and regulations—let alone enforce them. It is no wonder, then, that this has resulted in a few investigations, even fewer prosecutions and hardly any indictments of violations."

Credibility Gap

Mr. Meany, who last week walked off the Price Commission's companion Pay Board along with three of its four other labor members, said the Price Commission's credibility gap is showing.

He pointed to rapidly rising consumer prices and wholesale prices last month but said average weekly earnings "were the same as in January." He said, "the hundred percent of a worker's paycheck is controlled, but 1 percent of the consumer price index—what a worker's paycheck must buy—is not controlled."

Mr. Meany also criticized Price Commission members for their previous affiliations with corporations, an allegation that would testify response from two commission members. "There is not a consumer representative on the commission," Mr. Meany said. "Instead, there are a handful of public members—all of whom have had a history of corporate connections... Would a Pay Board consisting of seven members, six with past union affiliations, be acceptable?"

NAM Retort

Mr. Meany was followed on the platform by W.P. Gullander, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, who said Mr. Meany's complaint that wages were out of tune with rising prices "sounded like George W. Wenderland."

Mr. Gullander said wages rose 3 percent in six years, from \$24 billion to \$642 billion, while after-tax profits of business rose only 3 percent in the same period, from \$46.5 billion to \$74.5 billion.

"In the light of that record it would appear ludicrous to maintain that the primary problem is to restrain the pricing practices of business lest they earn undue profits," Mr. Gullander said. "Clearly, the focus of the problem is the increase in employee compensation."

Berrigan Mail Called Proof Of Conspiracy to 'Escalate'

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 28 (UPI)—Winding up its case against seven anti-war defendants today, the government said letters to and from the Rev. Philip Berrigan were evidence of the group's activities.

William Connolly, a prosecutor, said the letters formed a "chain of activities" that showed the group's urge to "escalate... the drive against U.S. involvement in Vietnam."

The seven are charged with conspiring in 1970 to kidnap presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger, blow up federal hearing tunnels in Washington and vandalize draft boards to draw attention to their cause.

Mr. Connolly said that the group had been eager to recruit young people to the movement and that even in prison where he had been sent for raiding draft boards, Berrigan was looking for



AFTER THE ACQUITTAL—Wife and mother of John Clutchette, one of the two remaining "Soledad Brothers" found innocent of murder on Monday in San Francisco, embraced Superior Court Judge S. Lee Vawter after jury gave verdict in his court. At left is Clutchette's wife, Ann, and right, his mother, Mrs. Doris Maxwell.

News Analysis

Soledad Acquittal—The System Changes

By Leroy F. Aaron

SAN JOSE, Calif., March 28 (UPI)—It was noon recess when the word came in. Defense attorney Leo Branton went back in to tell Angela Davis. She emerged into the courtroom smiling a brighter smile than anyone had seen on her in weeks.

"The Soledad Brothers got acquitted," she beamed as the cameras closed in. "It's really beautiful. The Soledad Brothers were not guilty and they received their just due."

The irony of the moment was not lost on those who had followed the long, tortuous and possibly historic trial of the Soledad Brothers case. It's a trial of blood and death.

It was the Soledad Brothers case that brought Miss Davis to the place she was yesterday charged with kidnapping, murder and conspiracy in a plot to free those very three individuals. Heightening the drama was the fact that the man she had grown to love—George Jackson, the third Soledad Brother—died during a shoot-out at San Quentin prison in an escape attempt just before he was to come to trial.

Wave of Rebellion

The events at Soledad prison, more than two years ago, represented the symbolic beginning of the wave of rebellion that swept America's prisons and focused national attention on a long-festering cancer within the system.

The Soledad Brothers did not start out as brothers. They were three unrelated individuals, serving time at Soledad State Prison, near Salinas, Calif., for various crimes. John Clutchette and Fleeta Drumgo were doing time for burglary. George Jackson, who had been convicted 10 years earlier for a killing station robbery, was still in prison—seen by some as a violent troublemaker, others as a victim of his increasing political radicalism.

On Jan. 13, 1970, a Soledad guard fired into a crowd of black and white prisoners in the yard. Three black inmates died of gunshot wounds.

A day later, the guard was



Fleeta Drumgo



John Clutchette

exonerated of any wrongdoing by a grand jury. Then, on Jan. 15, 1970, another guard, John Mills, was beaten and thrown over a railing from the third tier of "O" wing, Soledad's adjustment center for intractable prisoners.

Jackson, Clutchette and Drumgo were accused of playing Mr. Mills in retaliation for the death of the three black prisoners. It was this crime of which Drumgo and Clutchette were acquitted. No other charge is pending against Clutchette, who was to be paroled two years ago. But Drumgo is charged with murder in connection with the incident in which Jackson died.

The incident might have gone unnoticed by the world, outside the prison system. But Huey Newton, then in prison at San Luis Obispo, heard about it through the grapevine, and asked his attorney, Fay Stender, to look into the matter.

Sacrificial Victims

Mrs. Stender became convinced that the troublesome Soledad three had been chosen as sacrificial victims for the death of the guard.

But rarely before had internal prison prosecutions been brought under outside scrutiny. Mrs. Stender found a pattern of secrecy and resistance surrounding the case. She said a small

group of radical colleagues decided that public pressure was necessary.

Thus began the process—a classic example of marshaling press, legislators, volunteers and celebrities of elevating the "Soledad Brothers" as they were now dubbed—to a national political cause célèbre.

At first, it was slow going. But the task was eased by the fortunate circumstance that Jackson, like Eldridge Cleaver, was a prodigious writer of letters and essays whose angry rhetoric often achieved heights of eloquence.

A book and paperback were swiftly contracted for—with an introduction by French playwright Jean Genet—and the Soledad Brothers cause was on its way.

About that time, philosophy professor Angela Davis was involved in a struggle to prevent the University of California from dismissing her for her Communist connections. But, around the spring of 1970, her interest shifted from her own case to that of the Soledad Brothers.

Early that spring, she was seen at a city hall rally with Jonathan Jackson. In a newspaper interview around the same time, she stressed that her non-violence case was only a small segment of the larger struggle to free all political prisoners, like Huey Newton and the Soledad Brothers.

Later, the state would attempt to link Miss Davis, Jonathan Jackson and George Jackson in the plot that led to the Marin County shoot-out of Aug. 7, 1970.

Jolted the Nation

If the Soledad Brother book had not succeeded in making Soledad a household word, the sanguinary San Marin incident jolted the nation to attention.

Four persons died in Jonathan Jackson's abortive raid on the courthouse during the trial of a San Quentin inmate, Joan McClean. As the escapes sought to flee with the hostages, one of them shouted, "Free the Soledad Brothers by 12 o'clock." They never made it beyond the courthouse grounds, but it seemed clear that the attempt was designed to ransom Jonathan's Brother, George, and his fellow defendants.

Commenting days later on his brother's death, George Jackson called him a "brave revolutionary," and told reporters he would weep for his brother when he sees the spring—meaning the fruition of the revolution—adding: "I probably will not live to see it."

Convulsion of Violence

A year later, Jackson was dead. In still another convulsion of violence. Within a short time came Attica, and a chain of other prison rebellions.

Under the spotlight, prisons have become more accessible to lawyers and reporters and some reforms are being instituted.

The trend may peak and die, as many prison reform efforts have in the past. But Mrs. Stender and others remember the beginning of their efforts, two years ago, when nobody was listening and it looked as if the Soledad Brothers might never get a fair trial. Obviously, a lot has changed since then.

They Contributed \$2,027,840

Muskie Names 13,982 Campaign Donors

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, March 28 (UPI)—Sen. Edmund Muskie, D., Maine, has made public the names of 13,982 persons who contributed \$2,027,840 to his presidential campaign in the 15-month period that ended last Jan. 31.

The largest single contribution, \$50,000, was made by Joseph C. Wilson, board chairman of the Xerox Corp. He died last year.

The second-largest contributor was Arnold M. Picker, chairman of the executive committee of United Artists Corp. and a principal fundraiser for Sen. Muskie.

Mr. Picker was listed yesterday for \$39,893, but he and his wife had been recorded for \$10,000 more in a filing for the period covering Feb. 15-Oct. 30, 1970, by a committee that financed Sen. Muskie's Senate re-election effort of that year as well as his binding presidential bid. In addition, their daughters and sons-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Ned Frank and Laurence S. Deesner, gave \$4,000, for a family total of \$83,693.

The lists also disclose significant sums given by others in United Artists and elsewhere in the motion-picture industry, former members of the executive branch and regulatory agencies in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, and bankers and other members of the financial community.

Other Candidates

Sen. Muskie is the fourth principal Democratic contender to make such a voluntary disclosure. President Nixon's campaign organization, the Committee to Re-Elect the President, has made no disclosures. It has said it will do all that is required under the new election law, which covers receipts and expenditures made on and after April 7.

The contributors formerly in government include Clark Clifford, who was secretary of defense, \$10,000; his law partner, Paul C. Warnke, who was assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, \$800; Milton P. Serner, former general counsel of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, \$1,000; C. Douglas Dillon, former secretary of the Treasury, and Townsend W. Hoopes, former under secretary of the Air Force, \$5,000.

Also, John H. Crocker, former chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, \$6,000; Newton Minow, former chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, \$2,500; William H. Orrick, former head of the Justice Department's Anti-Trust Division, \$1,700; Ronald Lauder, former president of the Federal National Mortgage Association, \$1,000, and Najeb Halaby, former head of the Federal Aviation Administration, \$350.

Other Muskie donors of note included, from the news media, Barry Bingham, board chairman of the Louisville Courier-Journal, \$2,000, and Alfred Friendly, retired foreign correspondent and managing editor of The Washington Post, \$1,000.

McCarthy's Pique

Meanwhile, in what might be termed the politics of pique, former Minnesota Senator Eugene J. McCarthy endorsed the candidacy of two fellow contenders in Wisconsin's April 4 primary.

The move was designed to hurt the chances of Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., considered one of the three front-runners in the campaign here.

Mr. McCarthy told newsmen in Madison, Wis., that he would like to see Mayor Lindsay and Rep. Shirley Chisholm, D., N.Y., do well in the contest here.

He refused to concede that such an endorsement means he is no longer a serious candidate. Other sources indicated Mr. McCarthy has been brooding about his showing in the Illinois primary March 21 and the tactics of the McGovern campaign there.

Neither Mayor Lindsay nor Mrs. Chisholm is given much chance to make an impressive showing

here, while Sen. McGovern is considered in close contention with Sens. Muskie and Hubert Humphrey, D., Minn., for a top spot and a share of the delegates.

"I have not said anything untrue about him, and he has said a number of things about me that are not true," Mr. McCarthy said of Sen. McGovern at a news conference yesterday in Madison.

Terrorist's Grenade Kills Six As Phnom Penh Awaits Assault

PHNOM PENH, March 28 (UPI)—A terrorist in military uniform lobbed a grenade at an air force bus in Phnom Penh today, killing six persons, three of them children, and seriously wounding two others.

The Cambodian government warned residents to arm themselves and dig trenches under their houses in preparation for a possible Communist attack on the city.

Intelligence sources said a regiment of the Viet Cong First Division had moved to within striking distance of Phnom Penh last week and that heavy weapons units are within easy marching distance.

Phnom Penh was resupplied with fuel, ammunition and general cargo today when a Mekong River convoy arrived under escort of 35 gunboats, helicopters and observation planes.

On the front lines, the Cambodian Air Force was reported bombing Communist troop concentrations within a 30-mile radius of the city. There was renewed fighting near the Angkor Wat ruins, where four were killed and 26 wounded, and more heavy Communist attacks 70 miles south of Phnom Penh.

The Communists have also inflicted heavy losses in a series of attacks on a South Vietnamese base 70 miles to the south.

The growing threat to the capital overshadowed action in South Vietnam, where there was fighting in Kontum Province, in the Central Highlands, and where one American was killed when Communists shot down or damaged five helicopters in two separate incidents.

Guerrillas unleashed a rocket and mortar barrage against South Vietnam's banked northern defense line and damaged three U.S. helicopters during heavy fighting in the Central Highlands, allied commands reported today.

The U.S. Command reported 16 air strikes within South Vietnam yesterday and today. The U.S. planes came from Danang, Thailand, Guam and Navy carriers in the South China Sea.

Despite the fighting, the United States banded over to the South Vietnamese today one of America's three remaining air bases in Indochina.

Maj. Gen. Whitson W. Marshall, the second-ranking U.S. Air Force official in Vietnam, officially turned over the \$30 million Phan Rang air base to the Saigon command.

The move left the United States with only two air bases in Vietnam—at Danang and Cam Ranh Bay—although U.S. aircraft regularly use South Vietnamese airfields.

Hanoi Demands U.S. Resume Talks in Paris Without Delay

TOKYO, March 28 (AP)—North Vietnam denounced the United States today for suspending the Paris peace talks last week and demanded that it return to the conference table without delay to "engage in serious negotiations."

A statement, issued by the Foreign Ministry and distributed by the official Vietnam News Agency, said the U.S. action "is an extremely serious sabotage" of the talks and "a new step taken by the U.S. government to wreck the negotiations on the Vietnam issues."

The statement said North Vietnam "has worked with patience" at the Paris talks while the Nixon administration "has always clung to its obdurate, aggressive, colonialist stand."

The statement charged that the United States "in fact, does not want to seek a negotiated solution to the Vietnam question and is continuing to Vietnamize the war in the vain hope of forcing the Vietnamese people to accept its absurd terms."

It added: "The Nixon administration has deliberately downgraded the conference, unilaterally stayed away from many sessions, and most recently, has brazenly declared the indefinite postponement of the conference."

North Vietnam, the statement continued, "strongly denounces to

the world public the serious sabotage of the Paris conference on Vietnam by the Nixon administration" and demands that the U.S. government stop this act without delay, continue attending the conference regularly, negotiate with seriousness, and respond to "the Viet Cong's peace terms."

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All Deliberate Speed

Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has taken a stand on American investments in South Africa that will not be popular with a number of Americans, black and white. He has pointed out that if American firms pulled out of South Africa, blacks there would be worse off than before. The American companies, Mr. Wilkins urges, can, while operating within South African apartheid law, still improve the lot of their black workers, with respect to job advancement and pay.

This attitude is not favored by the more impetuous whites or blacks because it is essentially reformist, not revolutionary, because it recognizes that the notion of advancing with "all deliberate speed" involves at least as much deliberation as speed. Many organizations in the United States have protested any American investment in South Africa because such economic involvement benefits, in the first place, the white-controlled economy there, and the profits accruing to Americans are thus extracted from an exploitative situation.

This, incidentally, is much the same argument that is made against American investments in many parts of the world. It is behind nationalization programs in, for example, Latin America. The counter-argument, which is basically the one advanced by Mr. Wilkins, that American capital and know-how can create jobs that did not exist before, and pay for them at higher rates than local efforts can or do provide, is often

regarded as a mere rationalization for neo-colonialism.

Yet, as in South Africa, it is usually a fact that in under-developed countries the foreign enterprises are the most successful, in terms of working conditions, pay scales and adaptation to the economic needs of the country. Cuba's efforts to build up industries, Bolivia's experience with nationalized copper mines, and many other cases could be cited to demonstrate that too much has been in taking over alien industrial complexes or attempting to set up such complexes under purely domestic control can be disastrous.

It can be argued that South African apartheid is sui generis, an open affront to human dignity. Yet exploitation by class or race is by no means confined to South Africa or its Rhodesian neighbor. In fact, it is far from eliminated in the United States and finds analogues in many Communist or avowedly anti-imperialist countries.

The problem, in essence, is not one of ideology or social theory. Pragmatically, it is one of finding a way to make an economy work with the greatest possible advantage to the peoples concerned, and for this, much more than ideological purity, whether that of Karl Marx, Adam Smith or Franz Fanon, is required. Moreover, however fast expectations may rise, realization takes time. Peaceful coexistence, with a good deal of borrowing from what is good in the world's various systems, is the best answer, even if it defies the logic of schools and the enthusiasms of the committed.

NATO's Weak Anchor

President Nixon's promise of additional military aid to visiting Turkish Premier Nihat Erim is reasonable in light of the Soviet military build-up in the Eastern Mediterranean. Yet American help in modernizing Turkey's forces will not help solve the grave political, social and economic problems which represent an even more urgent threat to the security of the nation than is NATO's eastern anchor. More American arms for Turkey will not help solve and could even aggravate the problem that currently poses the most immediate threat to peace in the area—the deteriorating situation on Cyprus.

That island, where Archbishop Makarios is clinging to power in the face of heavy pressures from Athens, must have been a priority topic in last week's Washington talks between U.S. and Turkish leaders. Unless

the Cypriot quarrel can be resolved to the satisfaction of Ankara, Athens and Nicosia, American military aid to Turkey and Greece could wind up fueling a fight between allies that would undermine NATO and endanger world peace.

In his talks with American officials, the Turkish premier reportedly emphasized his country's need for social reform and economic development. Discontent, rooted in social and economic injustice, provoked the army intervention last spring that brought the Erim regime to power. Promised reforms have been slow in coming and there has been growing agitation against persisting martial law. Even more than arms aid, Turkey needs U.S. moral and material support for reforms essential to restore the country's democratic stability.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Moscow-Peking Dialogue

In his March 20 Moscow speech, Mr. Brezhnev said Russia had made "concrete and constructive propositions" to Peking concerning non-resort to force and the settlement of frontier problems. But he simultaneously expressed anxiety about the "secret content" of President Nixon's conversations with the Chinese leaders.

Mr. Brezhnev, for one, appears in a hurry to arrive at least at a semblance of rapprochement with Peking in order to be in a better position when he receives Mr. Nixon on May 22.

—From France-Soir (Paris).

Splitting the French Left

President Pompidou has, after all, succeeded in the most obvious short-term aim of his referendum: The splitting of the left-wing opposition in France. The Communists have announced their decision to campaign for a "no vote" on April 23, while the Socialists are advocating a "motivated abstention." This division is in many ways surprising. The trap set for the left seemed so glaringly obvious, and was so vociferously denounced by both the left-wing parties, that it really seemed possible they would avoid falling into it.

—From the Times (London).

London and the Ulster Crisis

London will not be able to govern Ulster as it does Scotland and Wales. If comparisons must be made, there are rather some parallels with Palestine and Rhodesia. The bodies which have been named to supplant the suspended government of Northern Ireland are faced by a very thorny task. In all probability, after a certain waiting period they will come under pressure from the Protestant extremists and the IRA, both of whom are averse to a viable compromise. For its experiment in Catholic-Protestant

equality in Ulster, the Heath government can count on the support of Wilson's Labor party and some understanding from the Lynch government in Dublin; it is also placing some hope on the moderates of both camps in Northern Ireland, who are to be pacified through elimination of preventive arrest and a later plebiscite on the question of reunification. But in any event it will be uncommonly difficult to bridge the chasm of the specifically Irish religious and ethnic war which today cuts straight across Ulster.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

U.S. Economic 'Imperialism'

In a television debate, Mr. Jean Lecanuet [a centrist political leader and mayor of Rouen] asserted in substance, if we understood well: not to create Europe is to surrender the majority of French firms to American control. This viewpoint is fairly widespread; it is an easy theme for propaganda against our government and against "American imperialism." But it is false. The U.S. Ambassador [Arthur K. Watson] has just confirmed this and thus belied Mr. Lecanuet... The U.S. Ambassador confirmed that American firms in France employed in 1970 4 percent of the industrial labor force, made a 10 percent contribution to French exports, paid 9 percent of the taxes from non-farm enterprises. He thus rightly believed that such modest figures do not justify more severe control of American subsidiaries in France that would result in boosting the position of the protectionists in the United States Congress. The real bones of contention, in the opinion of the ambassador, are the EEC farm policy, the preferential agreements with third countries, the refusal to let Japanese goods enter Europe more freely. On these three points, don't American subsidiaries in France have common interests to defend with our national enterprises?

—From Le Nouveau Journal (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 29, 1897

PARIS—The opening meeting at Longchamp yesterday was a success and attendance was good although many faces were conspicuous by their absence. A turo in the paddock was sufficient to show that new spring dresses had been donned for the occasion. When strikes are most this season is the attention being paid to hats, which being of different colors are extremely pretty. The opening of Longchamp and flowered hats are sure signs of spring.

Fifty Years Ago

March 29, 1922

NEW YORK—Consternation was caused along the Rialto and in Greenwich Village yesterday when Police Commissioner Enright signed an order prohibiting women from smoking in any hotel, restaurant, cafe, dance hall, place of amusement or any other public resort. Twenty-four hours later, because of the outcry and ensuing investigation, the ordinance was revoked. It had been included in the ordinances passed by mistake and signed unknowingly by the mayor.



'Maybe They're Right, But I Can't Give It Up.'

Working the Unworkable

By C. L. Sulzberger

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—Kurt Waldheim, the UN's Austrian secretary-general, has an eminently practical view of the United Nations and his own role. Aware of its imperfections, he is convinced the time has come for the organization to improve its administrative and financial efficiency. As for the major problem—political—the UN does what its members permit it to do, no more, no less. Waldheim is a long, lean man with elegant manners and a sad face. A professional diplomat, he seems to have few illusions. His approach is to do the maximum within existing rules and to cease dreaming of turning the glass menagerie on 44th Street into a Utopia. He says: "I don't criticize my predecessors" (of whom there were three). "Trygve Lie, the first secretary-general, said this is the most impossible job on earth. The most recent, U Thant, did his best. I have the highest regard for him and he made a great contribution. But each man must use his own approach to these matters. That is what I am doing."

In the financial field Waldheim has instituted reforms designed to save \$6 million by a "tight belt" policy. He has ordered a freeze on recruitment and banned overlapping work in a bureaucracy necessarily swollen because of every region's desire to be represented.

When Waldheim first came here in 1955 as Austria's "observer" (it wasn't yet in the UN) there were only 56 members.

Now there are 122—and many new administrative tasks more than 20,000 employees around the world including 3,000 in New York alone. Yet, he feels, after 17 years any institution has to renew itself. Modern administrative techniques, already employed by industry, can be applied here to improve efficiency.

There is a dual question of the UN's short-term and long-term indebtedness. The first comes from the organization's need for enough money at the start of each budget year (commencing Jan. 1) to pay regular expenses, including salaries.

Customarily there is a shortage. Many members have been dilatory in forking up but Waldheim has issued a special appeal for promptness. He hopes the vital U.S. assessment—payable at the start of our own fiscal year, July 1—will henceforth come in a single installment instead of two or three.

The long-term financial problem is more difficult because it is political. Much of the \$65 to \$70 million UN debt (plus \$120 million in bonds bought by members after the Congo and Middle East crises) stems from the fact that countries like the Soviet Union and France refuse to pay special assessments for operations of which they disapprove.

Waldheim has formed a committee from the Secretariat and 15 nations to devise a "voluntary" settlement of this issue because no settlement can be imposed. He hopes to present an acceptable plan to the next General Assembly. Nevertheless, the secretary-

general realizes that no matter how successful he may be in streamlining a cumbersome apparatus, the political problem remains. The UN is incapable of forcing members to do things unpleasant to their national interests. No charter revision could alter this; indeed you might get a worse charter today than in 1945.

However, Waldheim does stress that the positive accomplishments of the UN are often forgotten: Like the Antarctic, seabed, and moon treaties, the Korean cease-fire and the Congo and Cyprus peacekeeping. Moreover, the secretary-general himself plays a useful personal role.

He can apply quiet preventive diplomacy, using his moral authority behind the scenes to ease gathering tensions. He can send special representatives as personal ambassadors to troubled areas like Cyprus and Bangladesh. And, in evident emergencies, he can convene the Security Council himself (under Article 99 of the charter).

That last recourse is difficult. The secretary-general must be confident it is both justified and useful. It has been done only once—by Hammarskjöld during the Congo crisis. A negative response to such a request cannot be risked except in grave emergencies.

Nevertheless, Waldheim is aware that he has the legal power to summon the doctor if his patient, the world, is critically ill. In the meantime he concentrates on the eminently practical job of tidying up the UN so it can achieve maximum efficiency on routine matters.

Nixon and the Conservatives

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Further on the subject of conservative dissatisfaction with the administration of President Nixon:

● Congressman John Ashbrook, who is the symbol of that dissatisfaction, did not do very well in New Hampshire and Florida, nor did he do ignominiously. He entered the races late, spent a very small handful of dollars, suffered from being relatively unknown, and got more votes than John Lindsay. His strengths have been his sincerity, intelligence, decency and doggedness. He pledged very early in the game not to go on and run as an independent after Mr. Nixon is reelected.

John Ashbrook will not himself be able to keep Mr. Nixon from getting the support of all the men and women who now and in the weeks ahead vote for Ashbrook. Most of them will almost certainly go on to vote for Nixon, however grudgingly. But there are those who are quite definitely tying with the idea of sitting this election out. A considerable following of the Conservative party of New York, for instance, are at this point medium-well disappointed, and it would not take much of the same kind of thing Mr. Nixon has been doing to bring their resentment to a boil, at which point significant numbers of them will either sit it out, vote for George Wallace in protest, or return embittered to the Democratic party from which they took exploratory refuge in the election of 1970.

Probably Mr. Nixon will not fight very hard for New York. But if he wants New York, he will almost certainly have to have

the backing of the Conservative party. At this particular moment, that backing would not be forthcoming. Whether by next September the Democratic candidates have succeeded in scaring the conservatives half to death or whether by next September Mr. Nixon has succeeded in wooing them back one cannot say, at this point. There are too many variables. For instance, the behavior of the Soviet Union and Mr. Nixon's response to it. For instance, the situation in South-east Asia.

● California Mr. Nixon has got to have. And nothing frightens Mr. Nixon's campaign managers more than the prospect of a deep division in California among conservative-minded voters. The reason for this is lapidary: Mr. Nixon will not forget, ever, his terrible miscalculation of 1962. It was then that the followers of Joe Shell, or at least a great many of them, decided to sit out, and the result was this stunning defeat which all but vaporized Richard Nixon. What seems to be distinctive about California—a highly ideologized state, is that the people, when they get mad, tend to stay mad.

Reagan Backs Nixon

Now John Ashbrook is entered in California, and the Nixon people will be watching ever so carefully to see what kind of progress he makes—watching to see whether he succeeds in igniting the separatist fantasies which cannot be doused between the primary in June and the election in November. This of course is the principal reason why Mr. Nixon has in recent months

maintained so close and cooperative a relationship with Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Reagan, though deeply disturbed by international events such as the expulsion of Taiwan, is preoccupied with the sovereignty of his state, and the careful and galvanizing experiments he wants to make in the field of welfare. He knows what would happen if the Democratic party took power: California would become a great welfare reservation, property of Health, Education and Welfare. He is therefore standing fast with Nixon, and although he is a friend and admirer of John Ashbrook, he will not, for the obvious reasons, make any public appearances with him—quite the contrary, he will almost certainly campaign for Mr. Nixon. But in doing so he will find, for the first time in his public life, division in conservative ranks.

Sometimes before June other conservative leaders and backers, from out of state, will have to declare themselves on the Ashbrook/California problem. It isn't as though they are in a position to manipulate Californians by the hundreds of thousands. But their support, or lack of it, of the Ashbrook candidacy would make the difference between igniting that campaign, and containing it within the ideological ghettos. It isn't to exaggerate it in the least to say that their attitude toward Ashbrook, barring candidates (and at this moment one can conceive of both an anti-Nixon and a pro-Nixon landslide), can mean the re-election of Mr. Nixon or his defeat.

Analysis of Polish Vote

Election District 71

By Dan Morgan

POLOCK, Poland—On a Sunday in March, dazzling in its sunny, prespring beauty, millions of Poles went on foot, by horse-drawn cart, automobile or bicycle to vote for a new parliament.

In Election District 71, the semirural, semi-industrial region along the Vistula River, west of Warsaw, of which Plock is the main town, the results produced no surprises. The five approved candidates of the National Unity Front on the seven-name ballot were elected with around 97.5 percent of the votes cast.

Was the exercise a senseless ritual, without significance? Or a usual exercise in political activism, without the abusive clashes of parliamentary democracies?

Did the lopsided totals of the victorious candidates indicate approval? Or indifference and resignation?

No Reforms

In almost all the Communist countries of Eastern Europe, some thought is being given to those questions. However, electoral reform in the Soviet bloc, as the recent Polish elections indicated, is far from realization.

In 1968, plans for making the Federal Assembly of Czechoslovakia into a truly representative legislative body, with elections equally open to Communist and nonparty candidates, were snuffed out by the Soviet invasion before they could be tested. Hungary and Yugoslavia have introduced cautious reforms that make possible some direct contests. Each country has democracy in the process of nominating candidates, which elsewhere is a job for backroom bargaining.

Some Marxists in Eastern Europe have suggested setting up two Communist parties, to represent conflicting strains of opinion within the ruling organization and provide the machinery for success and rejuvenation.

However, such changes hold evident perils for reformers at this particular moment in East European development.

The reason is that the management-strengthening reforms of the economic system now being undertaken throughout the area have not been overly popular with workers. In the 1969 federal assembly elections in Yugoslavia, for example, orthodox "outs" used open-nominating procedures and fair elections to unsettle several party-backed advocates of reform.

Aware of Hazards

The Polish election aftermath indicates that the ruling Central Committee in Warsaw was well aware of the potential hazards of a more free-wheeling election process. Though strong pressures appear to have been exerted in some parts of the country to field a strong independent local slate, the central authorities appear to have kept a fairly tight control over the nominating process.

Of the five slate candidates in Election District 71, for instance, two were designated by Warsaw, where both hold positions. The other candidates were approved by the Central National Unity Front during bargaining with local officials.

According to Plock officials involved with the election, only four names were changed during the course of bargaining over the slate in the entire Warsaw provincial area.

For this reason, not too much can be read into election results. In District 71, as elsewhere, all mandates counted for the five National Unity Front candidates unless their names were specifically scratched off.

But the marginal permissible selectively did indicate general trends. In District 71, for instance, a postmortem political analysis highlights these facts:

● There were around 7,000 "against" ballots or scratch-offs cast out of just over 250,000. This was roughly the number of votes credited to Mrs. Alceja Kwiatkowska, who stood sixth on the ballots given to voters.

● The only holdover candidate for deputy from the previous parliament, who was also a worker and a Communist party member, received the lowest number of votes of the approved slate.

● The largest number of votes went to a farmer (presumably Catholic), who is a member of the United Peasant party, which is allotted 117 seats in the Sejm. The UPP is a pale image of the powerful prewar Polish Agrarian party. Yet it has helped to secure a better lot for farmers in Poland than anywhere else in the Soviet bloc. The second largest number of votes also went to a

member of a splinter organization, the Democratic party, made up of watchmakers, craftsmen and other private artisans.

● Most significantly, the Warsaw-designated No. 1 name on the list, that of Politburo member Josef Tejchma, dropped to fifth place. Tejchma, considered a liberal, and popular particularly with younger Poles, apparently suffered from a trend across the country by voters to deliver mild admonition to the new leadership to heed the loud sound of public opinion.

On the Coattails

Tejchma still captured a 97.5 percent of the vote. Edward Glerke, Poland's chief, ran well ahead of the list in his district of Sosnowie at 99.8 percent. But other personalities such as former army and police overseer Mieczyslaw Moczar, and Warsaw leader Jozef Rzepa slipped to first place to last on local ballots, as did many provincial party secretaries.

Perhaps significantly, the district's low-polling worker-Communist, Alexander Brach, made point in the campaign of playing local issues and stress that he was running on the coattails of the central leadership in Warsaw. Brach, a worker at the 7th oil refinery, who has attended eight years of school and the years of technical training stressed that he supported a "common platform."

"There's no question of sympathy, vote for me and I will, everything," he said just before the voting. "I'm running on national ticket. A candidate doesn't say vote for me because I'm going to improve living conditions. A deputy should open when the problems arise."

In Plock, and other cities, of the main purposes served by the campaign may, in fact, have been to highlight what the problems are.

Seen from the perspective, Plock's campaign was a fit to express personal and community aspirations. The major problems of Plock and the region around it are common to most of Poland. One among them is inadequate housing for the 6,500 workers of the petrochemical refinery, the storage of rural doctors, and pollution and soot from the steel refinery. There are also complaints of water pollution from the sugar factory upstream on the Vistula, and demands for a new railroad bridge to replace the present single-track structure.

These were the issues raised more than a dozen voter meetings during the election campaign.

Too Big for Plock

The significance of the election was that these are needs which are too big to be provided for by Plock alone, within the help of the national budget. For Jan Rudzki, a private electrician, the new parliament will have to pass laws to replace the law governing private enterprises and a "green light" for the big sands of people making their living in Poland outside the private sector.

Specifically, he wants to see the legislature reduce the tax burdens on craftsmen, include the private sector's output in the five-year plan target, so as to place private workers on an equal footing in receipt of state subsidies.

Such were the aspirations of some people on election day. It was a major national event, complete with low speaker vans getting out the vote, and a slogan with modest message: "So that Poles may grow in strength and people live better."

Letters

Nixon and Busing

Anthony Lewis's article on Nixon's open opposition to busing of schoolchildren (HT, March 21) notes yet another instance where the President has seen fit to proclaim publicly his dissent from a court decision. Last July the Supreme Court ruled against the use of public funds in private states' elementary and high schools. Immediately thereafter Nixon told a Republican gathering that he would do everything in his power to ensure the continuation of public funding of nonpublic religious schools. The does our chief executive simultaneously weaken public education system and in the highest judiciary.

RITA MARAN
London

Lawrence

Charges Political Jackassery

Scott Assails Probe of Kleindienst

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, March 28 (UPI)—Senate minority leader Hugh Scott, after meeting with President Nixon, charged today that the Senate inquiry into the fitness of Richard G. Kleindienst to be attorney general "is a frantic exercise in irrelevancy."

The Pennsylvania Republican, speaking to lawmakers at the White House following the breakfast meeting with Mr. Nixon, accused Senate Judiciary Committee Democrats who are pursuing the investigation of "some form of political jackassery."

Mr. Scott said the committee's investigation is "a frantic exercise in irrelevancy" and that it is "a waste of time and money."

The investigation has been in progress since columnist Jack Anderson charged a month ago that the settlement of an anti-trust suit against the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. was linked to a \$400,000 pledge by an ITT subsidiary to help delay the costs of the 1972 Republican National Convention. Mr. Anderson also accused Mr. Kleindienst and other top administration officials of being involved in the deal.

Three days before the columnists' charges, the Judiciary Committee had unanimously approved President Nixon's choice of Mr. Kleindienst for the post. The hearings were subsequently requested at Mr. Kleindienst's request so he could answer the accusations.

O'Brien Accused

Today, however, Sen. Scott charged that the entire involvement of the Kleindienst confirmation proceedings with the ITT investigation was irrelevant, political, and masterminded by Democratic national chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien.

His minority leader, a member of the Judiciary panel, told newsmen that the investigation is now of ITT's relationship with the entire Nixon administration and suggested that, if the inquiry is continued, ITT's dealings with Democrats should also be looked into.

He deplored the fact that major legislation has been "inappropriately delayed by a politically minded Congress" while the hearings have continued.

If the Senate could debate the merits of the Kleindienst nomination on the floor, Sen. Scott declared, the nominee would be quickly confirmed.

Serious Obstacle

However, the GOP leader's efforts to bring about a speedy decision in the Kleindienst-ITT affair face a serious obstacle in the person of Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield.

The Montana Democrat has repeatedly stated he will not let the nomination come to the floor until the committee issues a report of its investigations and votes again on Mr. Kleindienst.

U.S. Envoy Reportedly Called Chileans Not Ready for Coup

WASHINGTON, March 28 (Reuters)—Columnist Jack Anderson said today that the U.S. ambassador to Chile had warned that State Department that the prospects for a military coup against President Salvador Allende were extremely slim in the foreseeable future.

Mr. Anderson said that in a recent cable to Washington, Ambassador Michael Davis advised: "It is not our impression that Chile is yet on the brink of a coup. In fact there is some reason to believe that new oppositionist spirit could prove transitory."

Mr. Anderson last week revealed alleged memoranda linking the Central Intelligence Agency and the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. in a scheme to prevent President Allende from taking office in 1970.

The State Department said the U.S. government had rejected any ideas of overthrowing Mr. Allende after his election.

Date Not Mentioned

Mr. Anderson did not say when the message from Mr. Davis was dated but apparently it was sent to Washington before his disclosure of last week and relates to ITT documents.

"My colleagues continue to want to see events move slowly in Chile," Mr. Davis said, "or perhaps better said, Chileans have great ability to rush to the brink, embrace each other and beg off."

With Russian and East European help... and with some breaks Chile just might be able to roll along for some time to come," he continued.

According to Mr. Anderson, the ambassador said in a summary, Allende's course is work-



Sen. Hugh Scott

The committee is scheduled to resume hearings on the case tomorrow, recalling ITT President Harold S. Gerson for further testimony. Additional witnesses, including California Lt. Gov. Ed Reinecke, are expected to be called later.

However, a star witness, ITT lobbyist Mrs. Dita B. Beard, is unavailable for questioning and according to her doctors will remain so for at least six months.

Mrs. Beard has been hospitalized in Denver with a severe heart condition since the hearings began and an attempt to question her in her hospital bed

Flanigan Had Role in ITT Case

Nixon's Aide Stated Position On Anti-Trust to Businessmen

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, March 28 (NYT)—Peter M. Flanigan, the presidential assistant who played a controversial role in the settlement of an anti-trust case involving the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., discussed the administration's anti-trust posture last week at a private, off-the-record dinner meeting in New York of money managers and corporate and foundation executives.

The dinner was sponsored by Dreyfus-Marine Midland Inc., which manages about \$10 million in ITT pension funds and was held in the company's private dining room. Mr. Flanigan freely answered questions at the dinner last Tuesday, although his appearance before a Senate committee is in doubt because of administration resistance. The committee is investigating a possible link between ITT's contribu-

Sunday by a special seven-member Judiciary subcommittee ended abruptly when she suffered another mild heart seizure. Mrs. Beard now is resting comfortably but her doctors have decided that she should not be questioned again on the case for at least six months.

Mrs. Beard purportedly wrote a memo linking the ITT settlement with the convention pledge, which was given to Jack Anderson by an unnamed source and was the basis for the charges that touched off the investigation.

Mrs. Beard has since labeled the memo a "hoax" and a "hoax."

At least one committee member wants to wait until the lobbyist has sufficiently recovered to complete her testimony before closing the hearing.

Sen. Quentin Burdick, D., N.D., who also was part of the special subcommittee that attempted to question Mrs. Beard, said "We'll never go back to Denver. We'll just wait for her testimony until she is well enough to come to Washington... That may take months."

What reminded that this could also delay until autumn the vote on the nomination of Mr. Kleindienst, who has been deputy attorney general since January, 1969, Sen. Burdick replied:

"Well, he's acting attorney general. To all intents and purposes, he is attorney general—same salary... everything. He can go on waiting indefinitely."

Sen. Burdick insisted that he was firmly against closing the inquiry without hearing Mrs. Beard.

"I'll never agree to that," he declared.

But Press Secretary Ron Ziegler told newsmen that the Palestinians' legitimate aspirations have to be satisfied in any peace settlement.

The President and the Jordanian ruler, who arrived here yesterday amid strict security precautions, met for 80 minutes and "reviewed all aspects of the present situation in the Middle East and particularly the current status of efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement," Mr. Ziegler said.

The discussions were said to be "cordial and to the point."

Mr. Nixon briefed the king on his summit meeting with the Chinese and his upcoming trip to the Soviet Union.

Just, Durable Peace

The President, Mr. Ziegler reported, restated America's support "for a just and durable peace in the Middle East in conformance with the UN Security Council resolution."

The United States, he reaffirmed, is prepared to help continue to facilitate the movement toward peace and to "play a constructive role toward that end."

Asked whether the question of more U.S. arms for Jordan was discussed, Mr. Ziegler said the United States had an "ongoing" military and economic aid program with Jordan, with economic assistance totaling about \$40 to \$45 million this fiscal year. U.S. officials said the military aid total was similar.

Mr. Ziegler indicated that the United States would be willing to assist Jordan "to the degree we can" although he indicated no "substantial" additional aid funds were discussed.

After the meeting with Mr. Nixon, the king lunched with Secretary of State William P. Rogers and other administration officials. He is to continue his talks with U.S. officials through tomorrow, before entering Walter Reed Hospital for a medical checkup and then departing for an expected vacation in the United States.

Hussein was at the controls of a Royal Jordanian Airlines Boeing-707 when it touched down yesterday afternoon. The king was met by Deputy Under-Secretary of State William B. Macomber, U.S. Ambassador to Jordan, Dean Brown and the chiefs of Arab diplomatic missions in Washington.

Hussein's movements, other than his business appointments, are being kept confidential. Even his flight plan to Washington was kept a secret.

"We are being exceedingly careful," a U.S. official said yesterday.

The reason for the unusual security is because several Palestinian guerrilla groups renewed their call for Hussein's overthrow, following the king's federation proposal.

Peru Heart Transplant

LIMA, Peru, March 28 (AP)—A surgical team headed by Dr. Marino Molina carried out Peru's first heart transplant operation today on a 59-year-old woman at Lima's Employees Hospital. The recipient, Mrs. Ines Rivera, was reported to be in satisfactory condition following the 6 1/2-hour operation.

Mr. Flanigan's involvement with the ITT case came when he arranged for a New York financial analyst, Richard J. Ramsden, to make an "independent" analysis of the corporation's "hardship" plea regarding its anti-trust suit.

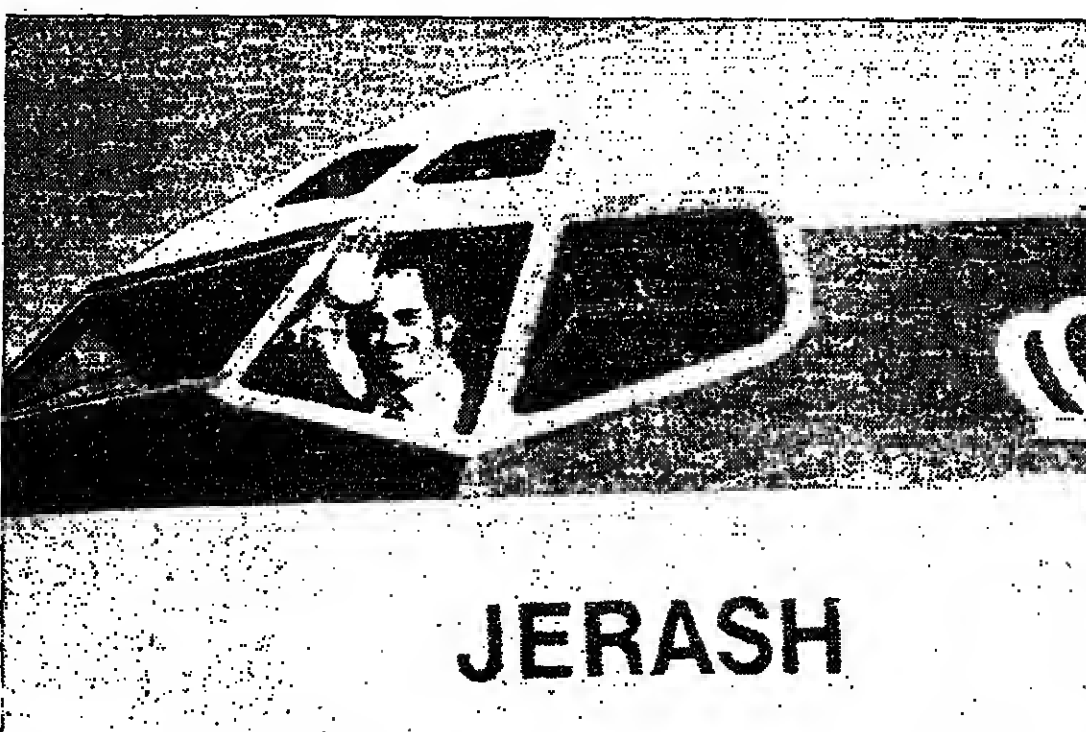
Mr. Flanigan said, however, according to one person at the meeting, that it is customary for business to make contributions for such meetings. Mr. Flanigan said later he did not recall making the statement.

He explained to the group at the outset why he would not discuss the ITT case. Although he had not yet been invited to appear before the Senate Judiciary Committee, he said, the President might invoke executive privilege to prevent his appearance if he were invited. For that reason, Mr. Flanigan continued, he did not want to discuss before a private group what he might decline to discuss before a Senate committee.

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KING'S LANDING—Jordan's King Hussein at the controls of a Royal Jordanian Airlines 707 jet after he landed at Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland on Monday.

Hussein, in U.S., Meets Nixon On His Plan for Federation

By Jesse W. Lewis Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 28 (UPI)—King Hussein of Jordan met today with President Nixon here to discuss his plan for a federal kingdom on the two banks of the Jordan River.

White House officials at first indicated the plan was regarded sympathetically, but then said they could not discuss the President's reaction to it.

But Press Secretary Ron Ziegler told newsmen that the Palestinians' legitimate aspirations have to be satisfied in any peace settlement.

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JERASH

Associated Press

Bulls, Toreros Off to Kuwait

MADRID, March 28 (UPI)—Twenty-four fighting bulls were flown from here to the emirate of Kuwait today where Spain's "Fiesta Brava" will make its debut next Monday.

The bulls, each weighing close to half a ton, will face Spanish toreros Manuel del Olmo, Jose Lema and Curro Alcaine in eight novilladas (minor league bullfights) April 4 to 14.

If the novilladas are a success, Kuwait promoter Salim Abdel Fattah will stage full-fledged corridas with some of Spain's top matadors, Spanish bullfighting sources said. They said a bull ring has been built at a cost of \$50,000.

Obituaries

Hans Simons, 78, Former Head Of N.Y. Social Research School

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—Dr. Hans Simons, 78, German-born educator, political scientist and former president of the New School for Social Research, died today after a long illness.

Dr. Simons was born in Velbert, Germany, and served in the German Army during World War I. After the war, he became a co-founder of the German Association for the League of Nations.

Dr. Simons was a member of the German delegation to the Versailles peace conference in 1919, and later represented his government at the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation, in Paris, at the League of Nations, in Geneva, and with the Foreign Office in Warsaw.

When the Nazis seized power in Germany, they prevented him from holding any governmental position because of his "political unreliability" and he managed to flee to the United States in 1935.

During a long career in this country, Dr. Simons held the presidency of the New School from 1950 to 1960 and served in other posts during his 25 years of service at the college.

From 1947 to 1949, Dr. Simons took a leave of absence from the New School to serve as chief of the governmental structures branch in Germany for the U.S. Office of Military Government. He also acted as chief U.S. liaison officer with parliamentary authorities writing a new constitution for West Germany.

Joseph G. Bonano

NEW ORLEANS, March 28 (AP)—Joseph G. (Sharky) Bonano, 72, one of New Orleans' top jazz trumpeters and band leaders, died last night after a long illness.

He began with a \$250 second-

hand cornet when he was 12 years old and then changed to the trumpet, which he played left-handed.

Mr. Bonano, who wore a brown derby as a sort of trademark, was a member of the original Dixieland Jazz Band, once played with the Jean Goldkette Orchestra and more recently was associated with Sharkey and his Kings of Dixieland.

Maurits Cornelis Escher

HILVERSUM, The Netherlands, March 28 (UPI)—Dutch graphic artist Maurits Cornelis Escher, 74, died last night. He was famous for his geometry-inspired engravings and wood cuts.

His first works were drawn from nature, but gradually they were increasingly marked by the inclusion of geometrical figures. Mathematicians were fascinated by his prints, which looked like graphic solutions to their problems.

After spending many years in Italy, Switzerland and Belgium, he returned to Holland in 1941. Last December a book about his work—"The Worlds of M.C. Escher"—became a best-seller here.

Padre Mariano

ROME, March 28 (UPI)—A bearded Capuchin monk known to Romans as Pope Paul VI's favorite television personality died last night in a Rome clinic.

Paolo Roasenda, 65, who adopted the name Padre Mariano, had been a feature on Italian television and Vatican radio since 1955, answering listeners' questions about cowboy films, professional boxing, women's fashions and other subjects.

No Major Progress Reported As SALT Round Is Resumed

HELSINKI, March 28 (UPI)—The United States and the Soviet Union resumed their Strategic Arms Limitation Talks today in a serious and businesslike atmosphere but there was no evidence of major progress toward an early agreement, diplomatic sources said.

Conference sources described the 90-minute meeting in the Soviet Embassy between U.S. chief negotiator Gerard C. Smith and Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir S. Semenov as "serious and businesslike as usual."

The atmosphere of the seventh round of talks was described by the sources as "reasonably cordial" but there were no references to the recent, optimistic statements made by President Nixon and Leonid I. Brezhnev, the secretary-general of the Soviet Communist party.

Mr. Smith and other administration officials have said there is a good possibility to reach an agreement covering the whole range of defensive missiles and certain offensive weapons systems, by the time the President goes to Moscow on May 22.

Smith Also Optimistic

Mr. Smith echoed the same optimism when he arrived in Helsinki. But in the last few days diplomatic sources have been playing down these statements.

At today's plenary meeting,

which was the 117th since SALT began in Helsinki in November, 1969, both sides presented statements, which apparently contained few new elements. According to various reports, there still exist substantial differences, mainly concerning offensive weapons.

The United States would like to freeze the number of all offensive weapons ranging from intercontinental ballistic missiles to submarine-based missiles.

The Russians have agreed to freeze the number of ICBMs, of which they have some 400 more than the United States. But they have shown no willingness to include sea-based missiles, where the United States still holds a numerical and technological superiority.

The two delegations will meet again Thursday in the U.S. Embassy, the conference sources said. They also agreed to start work in technical working groups, possibly tomorrow, to discuss various technical aspects of an agreement.

FBI Seizes Londoner, \$500,000 Bogus Bonds

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—A British businessman was arrested yesterday for allegedly trying to sell more than \$500,000 in counterfeit corporate bonds, the FBI announced.

The man, John Michael Devaux de la Pena, 44, of London, was described as president of International Art Collectors Inc., a firm with offices in London and Geneva. He was seized by FBI agents at a midtown Manhattan hotel while reportedly trying to sell the false securities.

Air Force Looking For Stolen Jet Rocket

AUSTIN, Texas, March 28 (AP)—Air Force investigators are looking for a rocket believed stolen from an F-4C Phantom jet fighter at nearby Bergstrom Air Force Base.

Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird, observing joint military maneuvers at Fort Hood, 70 miles away, confirmed that the rocket was missing.

The rocket, slung beneath the aircraft's wings, is used in close air support of ground troops. It has been missing since Sunday.

2 Killed on Mont Blanc

CHAMONIX, France, March 28 (Reuters)—Two mountain climbers fell 1,500 feet to their death from a Mont Blanc rock face today when the rope holding them together broke, police said. Their identities were not immediately known.

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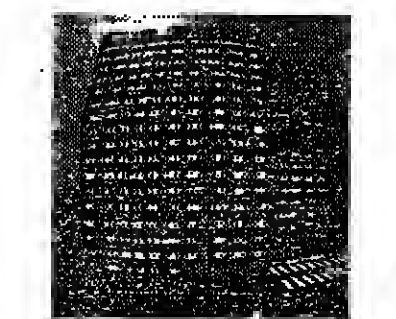
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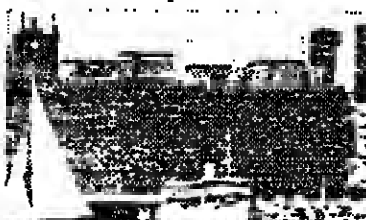
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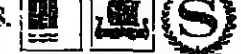
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Paris Nightlife

The Folies-Bergère Formula in a New Guise

By Thomas Quina Curtiss

PARIS, March 28 (IHT).—The Folies-Bergère, which has been going strong since it opened on May 1, 1869, has a "new" show. "Never change a hit" is a familiar theatrical adage. "Never change a hit formula" is the sagacious policy of this famous music-hall on the Rue Richer.

As tradition would have it, the new revue has a title composed of 13 lucky letters, "J'Alme à la Folie!" Michel Garmath, long the guiding light of the Folies, has surpassed himself in creating magnificent tableaux. There is the winter palace of Catherine the Great of Russia, the 18th-century Venice of Casanova (though the tune seems to be "Come Back to Sorrento"), a barren garden with fountains playing in varying hues to a "Rosenkavalier" waltz, a festive

wedding in pre-Mao Peking with the throngs resembling ivory figures on a Chinese chessboard, a "Salambo" ballet, a scantily-clad "Nuit d'un Fauve" and a promenade through the Tuilleries where Josephine meets Bonaparte.

Liliane Monteverdi is the star—Catherine the Great, Josephine de Beauharnais and the principal Charleston and tango dancer as well. Divabionda is in a clear, white voice sings an aria from "La Traviata" in a Second Empire episode and "Ave Maria" in the cathedral tableau.

The chorus line, the mannequins and the ndes are exceptionally decorative this season. Micheline Robiné fulfills a trying task good-naturedly—in pink tails and topper she lures a quartet of male customers on stage to roll up their trousers, expose their hairy legs, and don petticoats for elephantine pas seul much to

the sadistic joy of the non-volunteers. This Rotarian type of entertainment is not one of the evening's more sprightly features and neither is the sordid corn dispensed in the scene in which sleeping prisoners are visited by visions of naked damsels. Regular Folies patrons will not be surprised by the inclusion of these numbers, suspecting that they have been on the bill since 1869.

At one climactic point the theater is converted into a cathedral with stained-glass windows everywhere, an interlude reminiscent of an earlier Bergère number in which Josephine Baker as Mary Queen of Scots sang "Ave Maria" on her way to the block. As a finale, a replica of the Eiffel Tower, loaded with cheering girls, is lowered from the ceiling until its base

is just above the heads of the spectators in the stalls.

The costumes match the décor in sumptuous splendor. The ball gown of the Empress Catherine is alone worth the price of admission. The regal train covers the entire grand staircase, revealing on a field of sable the imperial eagle in gold. As an introduction to the inevitable can-can, there is a striking picture of Paris in 1900 with a horse-drawn omnibus crowded with beaux and belles, a period photograph come to life.

The lively, agile tumbling of Les Vassallo deserves mention as does the lighting throughout. In "J'Alme à la Folie" the celebrated standards of the Folies-Bergère have been preserved.

The current theatrical season could use a bright, bonafide comedy. In an attempt to meet the need, Jean-Jacques Brisson, director of the Marigny, and Maurice Lasaygues wrote "Folie Douce" (at the Marigny). One respects their good intentions and regrets the result of their collaboration.

The mathematics of their farce makes the mind reel. So complicated and confusing is its traffic that, in the play's last delirious stages, one character must explain to another what it is all about. I shall spare you the details and merely mention that the engaging company includes Danielle Darrieux, Dany Carrel, Michel Roux, Henri Labussière and Jean-Pierre Darras—all entrapped in mazes of misunderstanding and misidentification from nine to midnight.

Béjart Ballets

Members of the Ballet of the 20th Century will give three programs of ballets by Maurice Béjart April 1 and 2 in Monte Carlo. Among the dancers appearing are Tania Bari, Suzanne Parrell, Diane Gray-Culler, Paolo Bortoluzzi, Paul Mejia and Jorge Donn.

\$85,000 Paid For Tapestry In New York

NEW YORK, March 28 (Reuters).—A Brussels tapestry of the early 16th century has been sold for \$85,000 to set a new world auction record for a single tapestry.

The tapestry, showing a couple playing checkers against a floral background, was bought by West German dealer Herbert Ostler at the Parke-Bernet Galleries during a sale Saturday of medieval and Renaissance objets d'art and furniture.

The tapestry measures 10 feet 1 inch by 9 feet 7 inches. The former record was set in 1967 when a tapestry, also a 16th-century Brussels work, sold for \$80,540.

The sale of 223 items brought about \$589,000. Most of the works were sold by the Cranbrook Academy of Arts in Bloomfield Hills, Mich., which is holding six other auctions at Parke-Bernet to raise money for an arts endowment fund.

A Questionable Conspiracy Against English

Irving Marder

Sir, why do we continue to use, quite unnecessarily, that rather ludicrous looking punctuation mark, the question mark. Can anyone really be in any doubt that in that last sentence I posed a question. Surely its only possible use can be when we make a seemingly assertive statement about which there may be some doubt?

Yours faithfully,
H.R. McALISTER
Belfast.

PARIS (IHT).—Isn't there more than meets the eye in this unprovoked assault in a recent letter to the editor of The Times (London), upon a punctuation mark that has served the world well for centuries? And why "ludicrous looking"? Is there anything odder about the appearance of the question mark than there is, say, about the little "o" between capitals in McAlister?

Why am I springing to the defense of the question mark? Somebody had to, didn't they? As for its being unnecessary, surely what we need in English is more, rather than fewer, question marks? And less, rather than more, assertiveness everywhere? Is Mr. McAlister unaware of the splendid example set by the Spanish, who precede each question with a question mark as well as ending it with one? Does the fact that this anticipatory question mark is upside down also seem ludicrous to him?

But should we not, in a spirit of fair play, give Mr. McAlister's point of view a tryout, and then assess the result? "Tennis, anyone." (Something is lacking, don't you think?) Shall we try another? "Lend me 200 francs until payday." (Would it, put this way, improve your chances of getting it?) How about "Down to the dumps." A bit ambiguous, isn't it?

Confusion

What, then, is Mr. McAlister's game? To start with, the very address of his letter is suspect. Surely anyone living in Belfast today is much too preoccupied with more serious matters than to write querulous letters to The Times? I suggest that he is closely associated with the worldwide conspiracy to debase the English language, one of whose lines of attack is the spreading of confusion.

It started in a small way by eroding the period, also known in England as the "full stop." Sentences that have reached a logical end are linked, usually by a comma, to another sentence with which they have no grammatical connection. Thus: "I went to the post office to buy some stamps. I had a lot of things to do that day."

This conspiracy to debase the language, and sow confusion, which has agents everywhere, has already scored one significant victory: The hyphen is virtually extinct in England, with results that are often grotesque, as in a recent "Help Wanted" ad for a "Folding Box Salesman." The dash is in effect unknown (except, I believe, to a small group of diehards in the Midlands). As for the colon and the semi-colon, the conspirators have succeeded so well that these are usually regarded as interchangeable. They have not, so far, tampered with the exclamation point, but the British have never been an exclamatory nation. What does that leave?

The apostrophe, for one thing, and here again the tactics used in the assault on the hyphen have achieved their subversive end: It has largely disappeared from the English scene, as in "Harrods" and "Ford's."

In the case of the comma, there was, I think, though I could be wrong, very little, speaking comparatively, that could be done, if you see what I mean, in this direction. The British have always tended to sprinkle them around like confetti.

But to return to the question mark: Americans have always been fond of it, and in fact some-

times overuse it (as in, "This woman—she came from Alabama?—said she couldn't work on Thursdays"). But surely this is erring in the right direction? Wasn't it Gertrude Stein who, in one of her more obscure moments (on her deathbed), reportedly said, "What is the answer?" and receiving in reply, added: "Then what is the question?"

It seems to me that Gertrude Stein was moving in the right direction, as the Spaniards are. The basic need is for questions clearly identified as such, and not for questions disguised as answers. Mr. McAlister and his co-conspirators are moving in a direction that spells danger for an independent, self-questioning society. Can anyone doubt this?

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, March 28 (IHT).—This is how reviewers rated new productions on and off Broadway:

"Rain," a 1920s melodrama revived at the Astor Place Theater, left Clive Barnes of The New York Times with mixed feelings. "Against every single one of my better judgments, I found myself enjoying it. It is an unusually awful play that time has overtaken and made not just funny but also still strangely convincing. 'Rain' was a turning point in our theater's freedom of expression—as unlikely as that may seem now. This production is interesting and it is great fun—much of it unintentionally—because it is so scrupulously faithful to the original." The play was adapted by John Colton and Clemence Randolph from Somerset Maugham's short story about Sadie Thompson, the lady of easy virtue, and the missionary, Alfred Davidson. As Sadie, Madeleine Le Roux is "absolutely lovely," Barnes says, and James Cahill plays the part of the missionary with an "unaffected flamboyance." Michael Fagan directed.

"A Ballet Behind the Bridge," presented by the Negro Ensemble Company at the St. Mark's Playhouse, got an unfavorable review from Clive Barnes. "All organizations devoted to the presentation of new plays are bound to have a variable track record," and this one is "no exception." The ensemble's latest offering, by Lennox Brown, a Trinidadian author now living in Canada, seems to be "well-meaning but muddled." Brown presents a ritual largely between two contrasting blacks, but also between Trinidad's historic black and white ethnic strains, and that might be termed the racial forces of revolution and evolution. However, "most of the play is poorly written," and the view from Trinidad via Canada of white colonialism in the Caribbean is "unconvincing whenever it is not obvious." Douglas Turner Ward directed.

"Uthurah," a black revue by

Danny Duncan at the City Center Dramatic, got mixed reviews from The Times and Associated Press. "Mr. Duncan is at his best when at his most specific," Times man Clive Barnes writes. "A play for Angela Davis, for example, is deeply felt and effective, and there is a cute little song about marijuana, and another about mothers on welfare. When he (Duncan) slips into slogan-wag, his show becomes rather less revealing." In sum, Barnes says, "With a little more artistic discrimination 'Uthurah' could have been shorter and better, not even with its mistakes. It is young, gifted and black, and I wish it well." AP's William Greider writes: "Several songs in Duncan's score stand out.... Most of the time, however, 'Uthurah' bade you in boredom."

"Sister Sadie," a play by Clifford Mason, presented by the Mama Experimental Theater, is a mixed review in The Times. The title character is a "black black matriarch" who "emasculates and enslaves her husband and tries to reduce everyone's appendages of her stupendous self-serving will." Mel Gussow says: "Address Louise Shibusaba as 'Sister Sadie' and you have as possible but this is the set of portrait that should disturb one people, particularly blacks. One does not ask for a less known Sadie, but for greater insight and understanding on the part of the author, not only in regard to Sadie but also to the tortured 'black around her.' In addition to Miss Shibusaba, Gussow says, William Jay, as her son, is the 'only polished performer on stage.' Allie Woods directed.

"The Country Girl," the tiffed Octet play of the 1940s, at the Broadway Billy Rose Theater, drew praise from The New York Times and Associated Press. The revival originated at the Kennedy Center in Washington at the end of 1971 and was staged by John Houseman. It is a "no-holds-barred, no-holds-bar performance," according to "mean" Gussow of The New York Times, who reports he "exhaled in sheer vulgar theatricality" William Glover of the Associated Press writes: "Three grand actors are having a grand time in one of those grand old hokums that are luckily no longer 'ritten,' adding, 'Changing times in drama, however, can't help but make the element of a grand plot.' Maureen Stapleton, Jason Robards and Gene Hackman star.

Art Workshop Reported Found In Naples Bay

POZZUOLI, Italy, March 28 (Reuters).—Archaeologists yesterday said they have found what they believe to be the remains of a sculpture workshop in the Bay of Naples. They said that the workshop appeared to have been the center of activity of a large artist colony during the first century B.C. In the workshop, which is 12 to 15 feet under the water at the coast at Pozzuoli, the archaeologists have found several statues in unpolished marble. The workshop is believed to have been part of the ancient Roman city of Puteoli, long under water. The remains of large buildings and of a number of marble statues were found in the same area last month.

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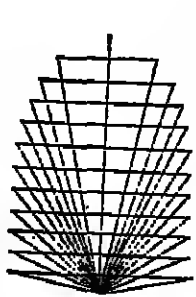
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Fiat '71 Profit Almost Triple Earlier Total

Rio Tinto-Zinc Net Off 30 Percent, Sales Up

TURIN, Italy, March 28 (AP)—Net profit of Fiat soared to \$15.5 billion, or 32.5 percent of sales, almost triple the 1970 earnings of 5.4 billion lire.

In a brief communiqué following a meeting of the board of directors, the automaker said it would distribute a dividend of 120 lire (21 cents) for 1971, the same as distributed the year before.

The communiqué did not give a reason for the sharp earnings gain. However, Fiat's chronic labor problems diminished last year.

In other action, the Fiat board proposed as one of its members Lord Poole, president of Lazard Brothers & Co. and chief executive of S. Pearson & Son Ltd. of Britain. "The nomination of a British personage to the board is a demonstration of the spirit and interest with which Fiat follows the development of the EEC and the enlargement of the community's area," the company said.

Rio Tinto-Zinc
LONDON, March 28 (AP)—Rio Tinto-Zinc profit fell 30 percent last year on a 15 percent increase in sales, the mining, chemicals and steel group reported today.

Net income totaled \$18 million, or 8.45 pence per share, on sales of \$445.8 million, compared to \$27 million, or 12.1 pence per share a year earlier, on sales of \$389.4 million.

The company declared a final dividend of 4 pence, making an unchanged 6 pence for the year.

RTZ said its profit decline was "primarily due to lower copper prices."

It said its profit also was adversely affected by currency realignments, which it said had an impact on certain overseas operations and generally reduced the value of overseas profit on conversion into sterling.

RTZ said its profit from its lead and zinc operations fell by \$1.8 million because of additional losses at its smelter at Avonmouth, England. It said the pretax profit of Hamersley Holdings, an Australian affiliate, improved by \$2.8 million on higher iron ore deliveries compared with 1970.

Consolidated Gold Fields
LONDON, March 28 (Reuters)—Consolidated Gold Fields declared an unchanged interim dividend today of 2.9 pence for the half year ended Dec. 31 despite a 21 percent drop in profits.

Net profit declined to \$4.5 million from \$5.8 million in the year-ago period.

Volcker Eager for Early Start on Reform Talks

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, March 28 (REUTERS)—The United States "wants to move as fast as other nations are ready" to get negotiations started on long-term reform of the international monetary system, a senior U.S. official said here today.

Paul A. Volcker, Treasury Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs, told a press conference that he hopes a forum for these talks can be decided upon within the next few weeks. But he warned that building a new monetary system to last "for a generation" cannot be done on the back of an envelope and will take at least a year, if not longer.

The forum poses a problem, he said, because no existing group is equipped to deal with all of the substantive issues that need to be solved.

Problems Interrelated
"The lesson of recent experience is that all problems are interrelated," Mr. Volcker said, meaning there will be a stable

and difficult agenda of basic issues and philosophical divergences that will take some time to resolve.

He said that the United States has "certain criteria in mind" regarding the forum. These are:

• Fairer representation than in existing study groups (to include the less developed countries) and a balance of economic interests.

• Manageable size of not more than 20 representatives, but ideally 10 or 12.

• Broad perspectives so that the discussions are not narrowed to monetary techniques but include the related questions of trade, fiscal policy and the balance-of-payments adjustment process.

Mr. Volcker also said he wants to see "wide institutional participation" to include a variety of "talents, expertise, points of view." He included among these the International Monetary Fund, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Bank for International Settlements. He added that "it would facilitate things" if the Common Market countries could talk with a "single" and "flexible" voice.

Who's Willing to Run Deficit?
In outlining some of the problems, Mr. Volcker said that the United States is to pay off its liabilities. "It has to ask which countries look forward to running a deficit (in their balance of payments) to finance this (U.S.) surplus. There is no sense in constructing a system which rests on a presumption which no one is willing to support."

The basic message since Aug. 15, he said, is that the "U.S. position has eroded and we have to find a way to strengthen it."

Some progress has been made. The Dec. 18 agreement on fixing new exchange rates "helped."

"But," he asked, "who is willing to play in the 1970s the post-war role of the United States? Who is willing to run a deficit in the 1970s to restore balance?"

He said that the United States would make an "aggressive effort" in "a number of areas" to restore its economic health, "consistent with (its) liberal orientation and outward view."

At the same time, he is "disgruntled" by trends in Europe. If a united Europe "turns inward on itself we won't be very happy, and neither will Europe for that matter."

Touching briefly on some of the outstanding issues—barriers to free trade of which "we are all guilty," preferential trade pacts ("will these contribute to or inhibit the adjustment process?"), the dollar glut ("why doesn't Europe liberalize outward investment restrictions?")—Mr. Volcker noted that there is "no automatic, simple solution."

He said that he has not yet tested the reaction of other countries on the desirability of creating a new forum. "But I'm not unencouraged by scattered reactions so far," he added.

U.K. Expects Imports To Exceed Export Rise
LONDON, March 28 (AP)—The British Treasury said today that it expects imports to rise by about 9 1/2 percent this year while exports will rise by only about 4 to 4 1/2 percent.

The Treasury said that therefore the current account is not expected to be as large this year as the 1971 deficit of 1971. Chancellor of the Exchequer Anthony Barber had forecast a deterioration in the current account surplus when he presented his 1972-73 budget last week but he did not assign specific percentage figures to imports and exports.

Japan Productivity Off
TOKYO, March 28 (AP)—Japanese productivity in Japan increased 6.7 percent in 1971, compared with previous annual gains of more than 10 percent since 1966, the Japan Productivity Center said today.

Finland Votes Controls
HELSINKI, March 28 (AP)—The Finnish parliament approved legislation today that provides for another year of wage and price controls but allows greater increases of both wages and prices. The new law takes effect April 1, the date the old one expires.

One Dollar—
LONDON (AP)—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges: March 28, 1972

Today Previous
Ster. (16 per cent) 2.5184 2.51
Belg. fr. (41) 35.88-72 37.71-81
Belg. fr. (40) 44.02-04 44.055-063
Deutsche mark 3.171 3.175
Danish krona 6.669-978 6.6675-90
Brazilian 26.90-27 26.93-27.05
Fr. fr. (14) 4.890-883 4.8223-75
Fr. fr. (13) 5.0440-70 5.0388-08
Guilder 3.201-27 3.2037-37
Israeli pound 4.20 4.20
Lira 62.20-30 62.20-30
Pound 161.50 161.50
Schilling 22.00-11 22.00-11
Sw. krona 4.780-17 4.780-48
Swiss franc 2.850-30 2.850-40
Yen 302.10 302.43
(a) Free. (b) Commercial.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Westinghouse Nuclear Unit in Spain

Westinghouse Electric Corp. was awarded a contract to supply a 900,000-kilowatt nuclear power plant in Spain, near Asco on the Ebro River. The contract includes an option for a second identical unit. The value of the contract was not disclosed. Westinghouse will provide nuclear steam supply systems, turbine generator and first core for the nuclear plant. The first unit is scheduled for operation in mid-1977.

Dresdner Sets Anniversary Gift

West Germany's Dresdner Bank plans to celebrate its 100th anniversary this year by paying shareholders an extra dividend of 2.5 deutsche marks a share. This will be in addition to the regular 9 DM payout. Shareholders will vote on the proposal at the annual meeting May 17.

Ford Eyes Pollution Control Unit

Ford Motor is negotiating with Englehard Industries for a pilot plant operation for the manufacture of catalytic converters, an anti-pollution device for cars. The converters use a platinum catalyst and change engine exhaust hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide into carbon dioxide and water. Ford has considered using them on 1975 model cars.

Fuji Photo Plans Stock Distribution

Fuji Photo Film Co. of Japan, a manufacturer of sensitized material, camera film and cameras, plans to increase its capital to 12.18 billion yen from 11.6 billion yen through a free issue. Share-

holders of record April 20 will receive one new share for every 20 shares. The free issue distribution is subject to approval at the next executive board meeting, the company said. It noted that the expected capital amount after the free issue reflects anticipated conversion of the company's outstanding dollar-based convertible debentures.

ERAP-Led Group to Explore in Peru

A European oil consortium, led by Entreprise de Recherches et d'Activités Pétrolières (ERAP), is expected to sign a service contract soon for exploration in Peru. "Negotiations (in Lima) are completed, and signing is imminent," an ERAP spokesman says. Negotiations, carried out with state-owned Petróleos del Perú, involve 10,000 square kilometers in the upper Amazon. Other firms known to be involved are Sif, Nationale des Pétroles d'Aquitaine, Cie. Française des Pétroles and Hispanoil of Spain.

Banks to Lend Ekofisk \$50 Million

A consortium of 17 banks has signed an agreement to lend \$50 million to the group developing the Ekofisk oilfield in the Norwegian waters of the North Sea. The seven-year loan was arranged by First National City Bank and N.M. Rothschild & Sons, which also co-managed a \$75 million development loan to the Ekofisk consortium last April. The new loan, which supplements the earlier loan, will be used to finance the second phase of development costs of the oilfield which started production last year, the banks said.

Drawn by Profits

U.S. Industrial Firms Form Swiss Banks

ZURICH, March 28 (AP)—More and more U.S. industrial companies are opening banks in Switzerland.

In the last few years, Dow Chemical, Firestone Tire & Rubber and several other industrial concerns have started the diversification. Largely serving multinational companies like their owners, the new banks are enjoying a robust growth.

"This definitely is a growth industry; we are expanding at a rate of about 20 percent a year," says Max Breitschmid, general manager of Transinterbank, the Swiss bank owned by Cummins Engine.

Most Are New
Most of the banks are less than a year or two old, but Dow started the trend when it launched Dow Banking Corp. here seven years ago. Today Dow Banking has branches in Amsterdam and London and a 50 percent interest in a Luxembourg underwriting corporation. Assets totaled \$93 million at the end of last year, up from \$245 million a year earlier and nearly 12 times the initial capitalization of \$25 million.

Says a Dow official: "We can act as a project manager to help a company from start to finish when it wants to launch operations in Europe." To help solve corporate problems that stretch across borders, the bank has formed links with management consultants throughout the world.

An informational network covering 43 industries in 65 countries now feeds data into the bank, adds the official.

Through contacts of Dow Banking, the parent chemical concern was able to raise \$110 million in Eurodollar credits, syndicated by the bank itself. But neither Dow Banking nor any of the other banks here owned by U.S. industrial companies is primarily a "house" bank. "This bank wasn't established to raise funds for Dow Chemical and its subsidiaries," says John van Strum, manager of Dow Banking.

Eurocapital SA, Dow Banking's partly-owned underwriting unit in Luxembourg, last year handled 18 issues for a variety of companies and says it aims for 36 issues this year.

From all its activities, Dow Banking last year had net operating earnings (after European taxes) of \$3 million a 13 percent increase from the previous year. Other companies say that Dow's growth was one reason they have rushed to establish similar operations.

Competitors Growing
The competitors are growing, too. Bank Firestone opened operations here last April. Assets soared from \$1.8 million at the start to \$25 million at the end of the year. In that truncated first year, the bank showed a profit of \$540,000.

"We get all the business we want," says Kishore M. Premchand, chairman. "Our business isn't limited to serving the parent company, but in providing a wide range of banking services to individuals and corporate clients."

While most of the new banks have one owner, the Bank for Investment and Credit Ltd. has 12. Started in its present form about a year ago, the bank had assets totaling about \$20 million at the end of February, North

vehicle which shareholders could use, but not exclusively," says H. J. Keller, managing director. The bank plans to stress financial services such as helping corporations locate in the European market, analyzing markets and investigating possible joint ventures and acquisitions.

The approach apparently appeals to other companies. Another bank, a major industrial concern, are negotiating to acquire shares in the venture.

U.S. Businessmen Reported Probing for China Markets

HONG KONG, March 28 (Reuters)—Senior American business executives are probing the China market in secret talks with Chinese trading officials, a reliable source said here today.

At least 30 top-level Americans have already held talks, including representatives of the Boeing and McDonnell-Douglas aircraft companies, the source said.

But so far none had completed any deal to sell U.S. products directly to China.

In closed-door talks, mainly in the Bank of China building here, other businessmen have tried to open deals in U.S. machinery, trucks, petroleum and agricultural products, fertilizers—"just about anything you can name," the source said.

The only deal known to have been made by an American company with China was a contract with RCA for a satellite communications station in Shanghai, costing about \$2 million. It went into operation shortly before President Nixon's visit to Shanghai after his talks in Peking.

Many of the 500-odd American companies represented in Hong Kong are also trying to open contacts through middlemen and numerous export-import agencies which have sprung up here.

So far, no American businessman has been invited to attend China's international trade fair in the neighboring southern city of Canton starting on April 15, according to information available here.

Corn Flakes for China?
BATTLE CREEK, Mich., March 28 (AP)—The Kellogg Co. is exploring mainland China as a market for corn flakes, the cereal maker told its stockholders today.

Kellogg's is trying to arrange through a Hong Kong agent to send a delegation to the Canton trade fair, a company spokesman said.

U.S. Auditor Hits \$7-Million Charge By Litton to Navy
WASHINGTON, March 28 (NYT)—Litton Industries charged about \$7 million to Navy shipbuilding contracts when the costs should have been applied to commercial projects at the same shipyard, government auditors told a congressional inquiry yesterday.

The Litton yard in question is at Pascagoula, Miss. Litton takes the position that there were no inequities in its cost procedures, saying its bids for the contracts were premised on those procedures and accepted by the Pentagon.

However, when Sen. William Proxmire, D. Wis., asked a government expert if the \$7 million charge was not "plainly dishonest," the witness quoted a Pentagon auditing agency as terming the action "improper."

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Early Rally Falts, N.Y. Prices Drift Lower

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, March 28 (NYT)—Supermarket stocks took another drop today amid signs that the Nixon administration plans to keep a closer eye on grocery pricing policies in an effort to hold down spiraling food costs.

For the New York Stock Exchange in general, it was a day when prices showed some firmness in the morning. But most gains withered by the close. The Dow Jones industrial average slipped 2.71 to 937.01.

First National Stores, a big loser among food chains, fell 3 1/8 to 29. Winn-Dixie dropped 1 to 52. Fractional declines appeared in Penn Fruit, Acme Markets and Great Atlantic & Pacific. Fisher Foods slumped 1 1/4 to 21.

Investors have shied away from most food-related stocks ever since last weekend when President Nixon suggested that any new restraints would be aimed at the "middlemen" rather than farmers.

Wholesalers Hit
This selling pressure extended to the ranks of wholesale grocers, or companies that supply the supermarkets. Scot Lad Foods gave up 1 5/8 to 39 3/4, while Super Valu Stores dropped 1/2 to 29 1/2.

A mixed pattern showed up in the meatpackers. Swift dipped 1/8 to 33 and Oscar Mayer added 1/4 to 29 1/4.

In glamour stocks, Bausch & Lomb fell 1 1/4 to 115. Corning Glass was off 2 to 219 1/2. Levitz Furniture fell 1 to 146 1/2. Disney rose 1 to 160 1/2 and IBM eased 1/8 to 324 7/8.

The trading pace, at 163.8 million shares, picked up from yesterday's turnover of only 121.8 million shares, the lowest daily volume so far this year.

Once again, it was a session that saw most individuals and institutions reluctant to commit funds, despite numerous company forecasts for improved profits in 1972.

Oils Active
On the active list were an assortment of big international oils. Showing declines were Texaco, off 5 1/8 to 30 3/8. Standard Oil of New Jersey, off 3 1/4 to 70, and Royal Dutch Petroleum, down 1/8 to 35 1/4.

These giants, several of which have posted 1972 lows this week, continue to suffer from the lag effect of an agreement in principle announced earlier in March. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has reached agreement with major oil companies for a 20 percent hike of their operations. Moody's Stock Survey pointed out that this development "highlights once again the problems encountered in politically difficult areas."

Kerr-McGee, however, rose 1 3/8 to 81. Much of the development work of this company is concentrated in Texas and offshore Louisiana.

Amex Index Up
The American Stock Exchange index closed at 27.82, up .01. Austral Oil, the most active issue, rose 1 5/8 to 31 5/8. Teleprompter gained 5/8 to 30 3/8. Williamson Regency increased 1/4 to 19 1/2. A block of 60,000 shares traded at 19 3/8. National General new warrants

tell 1 1/8 to 7 and Frontier Air lines declined 1/8 to 10 1/8.

On the bond market, the government securities were very quiet with intermediates moving off about 1 1/8 point. Corporates managed to overcome midday weakness and finish on the upside.

Fed Unifies Reserve Rule

WASHINGTON, March 28 (NYT)—The Federal Reserve Board announced yesterday two major proposals affecting the nation's banking system.

The first would significantly alter the present system of calculating reserve requirements, to make them in the future entirely dependent on a bank's size rather than its geographical location. The net effect of the proposed new scale would be a reduction of present required reserves by about \$2.9 billion.

The second change would require all banks to make payment the same day for checks drawn on them and presented to them—the practice already followed by most banks. This would cut the "float" of uncollected checks by about \$2 billion, and thus would reduce total bank reserves by that amount.

The two changes are not directly related and are aimed at dealing with separate problems. They were proposed to take effect simultaneously because of the roughly offsetting effects on bank reserves, which avoid complications for monetary policy that could arise from the adoption of either proposal separately.

The announcement said "the proposals are intended to be neutral with respect to monetary policy."

The earliest date for actual adoption of the proposals would be about mid-June.

Company Reports

Gen. Tire & Rubber
First Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions) 215.1 229.8
Profits (millions) 7.9 6.94
Per Share 0.40 0.23

Indian Head
First Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions) 104.8 92.9
Profits (millions) 2.1 1.52
Per Share 0.45 0.36

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BANQUE DE FRANCE

The annual report of the Banque de France's operations for the fiscal year 1971 has just been presented by its Governor to the President of the French Republic.

Important developments can be attributed to the evolution of the international monetary crisis. After having covered the reactions of the major countries — including France — in the face of the movement of capital funds, the report shows that purely conjunctural factors — namely, the modified payment terms — explain essentially the surplus in the balance of payments and the increase of France's exchange reserves. It also analyzes the problems involved by monetary cooperation both on a world-wide scale and between the Common Market countries.

The monetary policy of France is also the subject of an extensive study. More flexible rules adopted by the Banque de France to control the liquidity of banks are analyzed in detail. Compulsory reserves, calculated on distributed credits, have been set up. The interventions of the Banque de France on the monetary market have become the essential means for the refinancing of banks. The consequences of the Banque de France's reform on the choice of supporting banks for refinancing, as well as on the question of liquidity and the conduct of the banks, are fully set forth.

The cost of money has been moderately reduced. The decrease continued during the first months of 1972 in line with a similar trend abroad. Of course, the requirements of the internal economic situation have been taken into account. The current cause of the monetary authorities' action is the slowing down of expansion in certain sectors, the structural difficulties on the employment market and the continuing rise — although at a slightly reduced rate — of prices and costs. It is thus essential to ensure in 1972 the development of the country's activities and to fight inflation. The monetary policy should have in mind these objectives.

The report, in conclusion, points out the main questions which should be solved on an international scale between the members of the Monetary Fund. It also sets forth the problems that have arisen within the European Economic Community and the solutions which could be adopted.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

-1972- Stocks and Bonds				-1972- Stocks and Bonds			
1969-First, High Low Last, Chg.				1969-First, High Low Last, Chg.			
(Continued from preceding page.)							
34	14%	Jan-Jun 35	59	55 1/2	57	57	+ 1/2
35	14%	Jan-Jul 25	5	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	- 1/2
36	14%	Jan-Jul 25	3	17	16 1/2	16 1/2	- 1/2
37	14%	Jan-Jul 25	11	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	- 1/2
38	14%	Jan-Jul 25	11	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	- 1/2
39	14%	Jan-Jul 25	28	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	- 1/2
40	14%	Jan-Jul 25	1	12	12	12	- 1/2
41	14%	Jan-Jul 25	6	14	14	14	- 1/2
42	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
43	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
44	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
45	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
46	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
47	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
48	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
49	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
50	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
51	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
52	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
53	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
54	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
55	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
56	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
57	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
58	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
59	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
60	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
61	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
62	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
63	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
64	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
65	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
66	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
67	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
68	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
69	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
70	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
71	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
72	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
73	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
74	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
75	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
76	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
77	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
78	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
79	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
80	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
81	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
82	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
83	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
84	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
85	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
86	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
87	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
88	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
89	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
90	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
91	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
92	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
93	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
94	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
95	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
96	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
97	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
98	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
99	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2
100	14%	Jan-Jul 25	2	14	14	14	- 1/2

[illegible]

1972-73	Stocks and bonds adv.	Stk. adv.	First	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net adv.
3 1/2	216	216	216	216	216	216	0	0
3 1/2	228	228	228	228	228	228	0	0
3 1/2	238	238	238	238	238	238	0	0
3 1/2	248	248	248	248	248	248	0	0
3 1/2	258	258	258	258	258	258	0	0
3 1/2	268	268	268	268	268	268	0	0
3 1/2	278	278	278	278	278	278	0	0
3 1/2	288	288	288	288	288	288	0	0
3 1/2	298	298	298	298	298	298	0	0
3 1/2	308	308	308	308	308	308	0	0
3 1/2	318	318	318	318	318	318	0	0
3 1/2	328	328	328	328	328	328	0	0
3 1/2	338	338	338	338	338	338	0	0
3 1/2	348	348	348	348	348	348	0	0
3 1/2	358	358	358	358	358	358	0	0
3 1/2	368	368	368	368	368	368	0	0
3 1/2	378	378	378	378	378	378	0	0
3 1/2	388	388	388	388	388	388	0	0
3 1/2	398	398	398	398	398	398	0	0
3 1/2	408	408	408	408	408	408	0	0
3 1/2	418	418	418	418	418	418	0	0
3 1/2	428	428	428	428	428	428	0	0
3 1/2	438	438	438	438	438	438	0	0
3 1/2	448	448	448	448	448	448	0	0
3 1/2	458	458	458	458	458	458	0	0
3 1/2	468	468	468	468	468	468	0	0
3 1/2	478	478	478	478	478	478	0	0
3 1/2	488	488	488	488	488	488	0	0
3 1/2	498	498	498	498	498	498	0	0
3 1/2	508	508	508	508	508	508	0	0
3 1/2	518	518	518	518	518	518	0	0
3 1/2	528	528	528	528	528	528	0	0
3 1/2	538	538	538	538	538	538	0	0
3 1/2	548	548	548	548	548	548	0	0
3 1/2	558	558	558	558	558	558	0	0
3 1/2	568	568	568	568	568	568	0	0
3 1/2	578	578	578	578	578	578	0	0
3 1/2	588	588	588	588	588	588	0	0
3 1/2	598	598	598	598	598	598	0	0
3 1/2	608	608	608	608	608	608	0	0
3 1/2	618	618	618	618	618	618	0	0
3 1/2	628	628	628	628	628	628	0	0
3 1/2	638	638	638	638	638	638	0	0
3 1/2	648	648	648	648	648	648	0	0
3 1/2	658	658	658	658	658	658	0	0
3 1/2	668	668	668	668	668	668	0	0
3 1/2	678	678	678	678	678	678	0	0
3 1/2	688	688	688	688	688	688	0	0
3 1/2	698	698	698	698	698	698	0	0
3 1/2	708	708	708	708	708	708	0	0
3 1/2	718	718	718	718	718	718	0	0
3 1/2	728	728	728	728	728	728	0	0
3 1/2	738	738	738	738	738	738	0	0
3 1/2	748							

Stocks and Low.	Shs. in S.	1916.	First,	High	Low	Last.	Net	1917. High.
21	Stearns W & O	37	15 1/2	27 1/2	25 1/2	37 1/2	+ 1 1/2	39 1/2
13 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	15 1/2	16	16 1/2	16 1/2	0	16 1/2
14 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	0	17 1/2
15 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	0	18 1/2
16 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	0	19 1/2
17 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	0	20 1/2
18 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	0	21 1/2
19 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	0	22 1/2
20 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	0	23 1/2
21 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	0	24 1/2
22 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	0	25 1/2
23 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	0	26 1/2
24 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	27 1/2
25 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	0	28 1/2
26 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	0	29 1/2
27 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	0	30 1/2
28 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	0	31 1/2
29 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	0	32 1/2
30 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	0	33 1/2
31 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0	34 1/2
32 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	0	35 1/2
33 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	0	36 1/2
34 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	0	37 1/2
35 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	0	38 1/2
36 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	0	39 1/2
37 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	0	40 1/2
38 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	0	41 1/2
39 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	0	42 1/2
40 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	0	43 1/2
41 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	0	44 1/2
42 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	0	45 1/2
43 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	0	46 1/2
44 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	0	47 1/2
45 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	0	48 1/2
46 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	0	49 1/2
47 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	0	50 1/2
48 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	0	51 1/2
49 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	0	52 1/2
50 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	0	53 1/2
51 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	0	54 1/2
52 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	0	55 1/2
53 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	0	56 1/2
54 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	0	57 1/2
55 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	0	58 1/2
56 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	0	59 1/2
57 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	0	60 1/2
58 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	0	61 1/2
59 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	0	62 1/2
60 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	0	63 1/2
61 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	0	64 1/2
62 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	0	65 1/2
63 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	0	66 1/2
64 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	0	67 1/2
65 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	0	68 1/2
66 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	0	69 1/2
67 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	0	70 1/2
68 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	0	71 1/2
69 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	0	72 1/2
70 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	0	73 1/2
71 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	0	74 1/2
72 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	0	75 1/2
73 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	0	76 1/2
74 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	0	77 1/2
75 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	0	78 1/2
76 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	0	79 1/2
77 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	0	80 1/2
78 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	0	81 1/2
79 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	0	82 1/2
80 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	0	83 1/2
81 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	0	84 1/2
82 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	0	85 1/2
83 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	0	86 1/2
84 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	0	87 1/2
85 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	0	88 1/2
86 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	0	89 1/2
87 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	0	90 1/2
88 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	0	91 1/2
89 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	0	92 1/2
90 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	0	93 1/2
91 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	0	94 1/2
92 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	0	95 1/2
93 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	0	96 1/2
94 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	0	97 1/2
95 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	0	98 1/2
96 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	0	99 1/2
97 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	0	100 1/2
98 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0	101 1/2
99 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	0	102 1/2
100 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	0	103 1/2
101 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	0	104 1/2
102 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	0	105 1/2
103 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	0	106 1/2
104 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	0	107 1/2
105 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	0	108 1/2
106 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	0	109 1/2
107 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	0	110 1/2
108 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	0	111 1/2
109 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	0	112 1/2
110 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	0	113 1/2
111 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	0	114 1/2
112 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	0	115 1/2
113 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	0	116 1/2
114 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	0	117 1/2
115 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	0	118 1/2
116 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	0	119 1/2
117 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	0	120 1/2
118 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	0	121 1/2
119 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	0	122 1/2
120 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	0	123 1/2
121 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	0	124 1/2
122 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	0	125 1/2
123 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	0	126 1/2
124 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	0	127 1/2
125 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	0	128 1/2
126 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	0	129 1/2
127 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	0	130 1/2
128 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	0	131 1/2
129 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	0	132 1/2
130 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	0	133 1/2
131 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	0	134 1/2
132 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	0	135 1/2
133 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2	0	136 1/2
134 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	0	137 1/2
135 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	0	138 1/2
136 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	0	139 1/2
137 1/2	Stearns W & O	37	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2			

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Deutsche Girozentrale Deutsche Kommunalbank

**Central Institution of the German Savings Banks Organisation
Berlin and Frankfurt/M, Germany**

Summary of Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1971

Assets	mil. DM	Liabilities	mil. DM
Cash and Liquid Assets	73,1	Deposits from Credit Institutions	6.399,7
Due from Credit Institutions	4.537,1	Deposits from other Creditors	278,3
Treasury Bills and Non-Interest-		Bonds Issued	6.195,7
Bearing Bonds	974,9	Other Liabilities	176,3
Debentures and Bonds	1.536,6	Capital and Reserves	195,3
Due from Clients	5.799,3	Net Profit	10,3
Fixed Assets	41,5		
Other Assets	293,3		
Total Assets	13.255,8	Total Liabilities	13.255,8

Central Institution of the German Savings Banks Organisation

Deutsche Girozentrale
- Deutsche Kommunalbank
represents a group of
800 financial institutions
with over 15.000 branches
in Western Germany.
It offers you an
ideal partnership in all
the banking services.



—1972— Stocks and							—1972— Stocks and							—1972— Stocks and						
High	Low	Div.	In \$	100s.	First	Last	High	Low	Div.	In \$	100s.	First	Last	High	Low	Div.	In \$	100s.	First	Last
100.00	99.00	1.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.00	1.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.00	1.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Toronto Stocks

Mutual Funds

Swth	12.35	13.50	Wells	12.81-14
hcom	8.58	9.88	Wellm	12.13 13
Invest	9.88	10.80	Windr	977 1a

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Walt

3 Did you lose a paper fortune yesterday? Make a killing in cocoa? Find out in the *daily* Wall St. listings in the Tribune.

Executor & Trustee Company, Ltd.

S HANOVER HI

Aires • Caracas • Frankfurt • London • Lima • Madrid
dney • Tokyo • AFFILIATES: Manufacturers Hanover Ltd.
• Financeira Andrade Arnaud S.A., São Paulo • SUBSID
Empedocleli Company, London • Handelsbank, Hamburg

WORLDWIDE FACILITIES: Bangkok • Beirut • Bogota • Buenos Aires • Caiacas • Frankfurt • London • Lima • Madrid • Manila • Mexico City • New York • Paris • Rome • São Paulo • Sydney • Tokyo • **AFFILIATES:** Manufacturers Hanover Ltd. • London • Banco de Investimento Andrade Arnaud S.A., São Paulo • Financeira Andrade Arnaud S.A., São Paulo • **SUBSIDIARIES:** Banque d'Escompte et de Travaux, Brussels • Commercial Export Credit Company, London • Manufacturers Hanover Executor & Trustee Company, Ltd.

1. **NAME** _____
 2. **DATE** _____
 3. **TIME** _____
 4. **LOCATION** _____
 5. **WEATHER** _____
 6. **MOON** _____
 7. **STARS** _____
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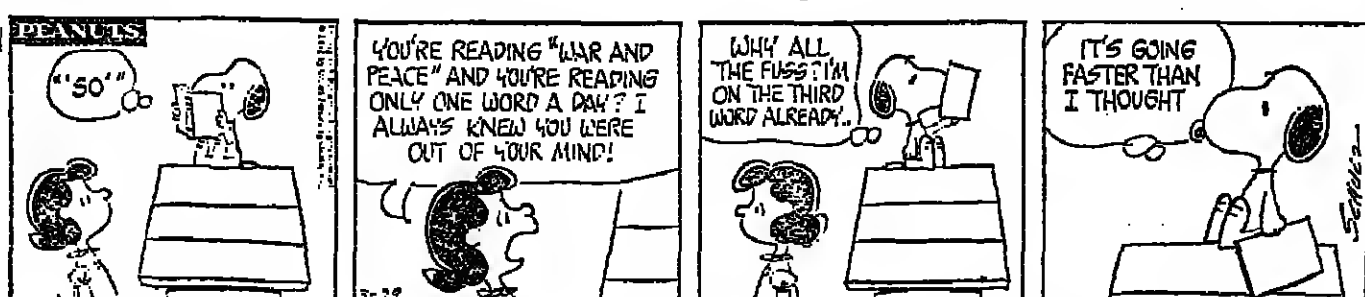
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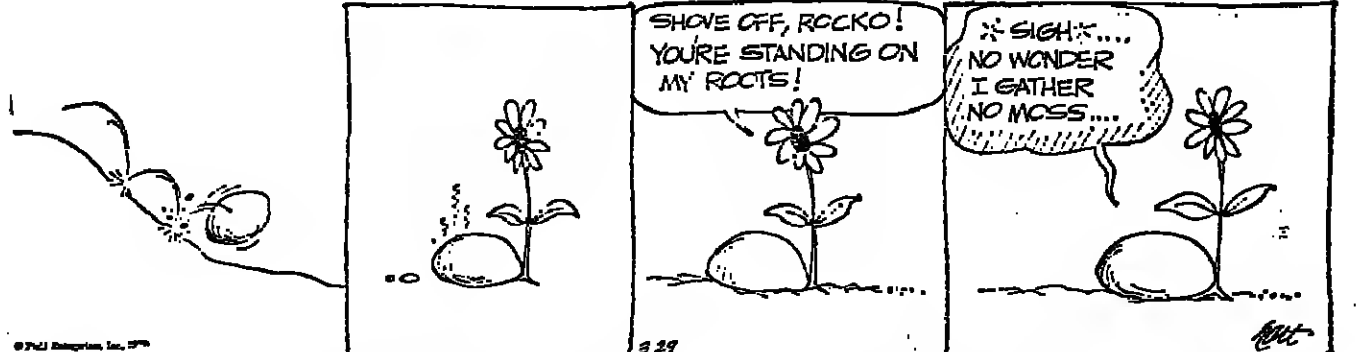
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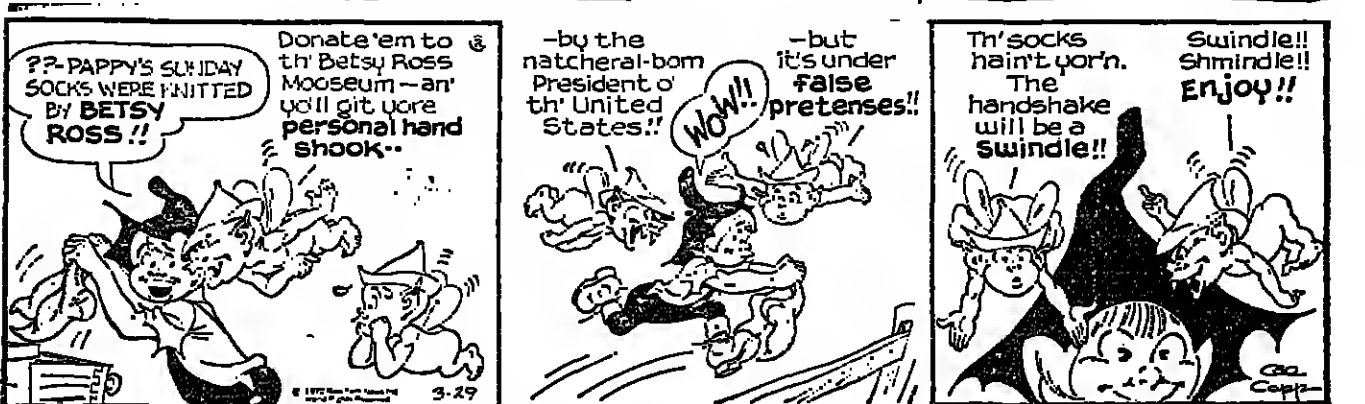
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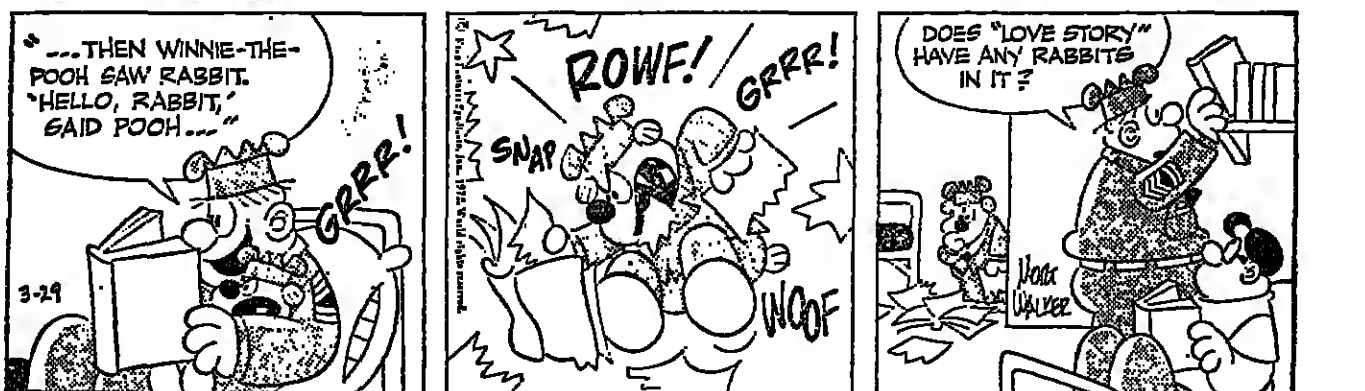
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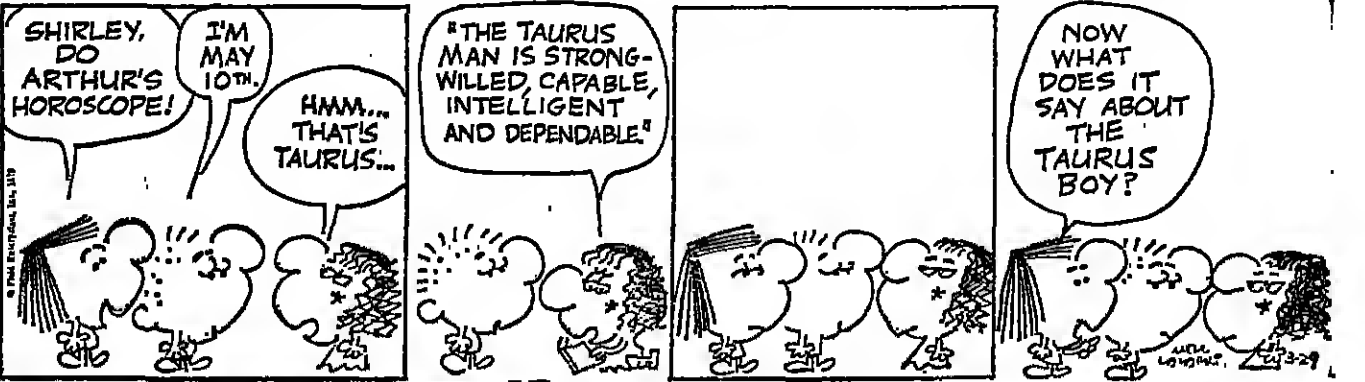
L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South brought home a difficult game on the diagrammed deal. He opened the hand in third seat with one club, and West ventured an overall of one spade. North bid two hearts and raised his partner's two no-trump rebid to game. This final bid was on the optimistic side, but North was demonstrating a well-justified confidence in his partner's dummy-play skill.

As South did not want East to gain the lead, he allowed West's club jack to win the first trick. A club was continued to dummy's ace, and the spade ten was ducked around to the jack with West. A third club was taken by the king in the closed hand, and declarer took a heart finesse. He continued hearts, and after all but one of the hearts had been cashed the position was:

NORTH (D)
 ♠ 1092
 ♥ A J 10 5 4
 ♦ J 5 3
 ♣ A 2

WEST
 ♠ K J 4 3
 ♥ K 8 2
 ♦ A 4
 ♣ J 10 9 7

EAST
 ♠ 8 6 5
 ♥ Q 7 3
 ♦ Q 10 9 7 6
 ♣ 8 5

SOUTH
 ♠ A Q 7
 ♥ Q 8 8
 ♦ K 8 2
 ♣ K 6 4 3

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:
 North East South West
 Pass Pass 1 ♣ 1 ♠
 2 ♥ Pass 2 N.T. Pass
 3 N.T. Pass Pass
 West led the club jack.

A spade discard would have allowed South to lead to the ace and drop the king, so West tried a third route. He discarded his club winner, but South had an answer to that play too. He played the spade ace followed by the queen, and the diamond king gave South his crucial ninth trick.

Solution to Previous Puzzle
 ACBIR JADEE STEW
 CUE ELIATE WADI
 TROU FLOUBINAPES
 SUPERSONIC CLAPES
 LQAF ALEANE
 BEDIAN HOMESTIK
 EAGRO DELTA HOE
 EGARD GIERES TOGA
 SRI SLEDS PALES
 SENALORS CAIRES
 PILAIN SOLEARDIA
 LICE TRILLI DOGO
 AMER ERASE DOL
 NISS RATES NONE

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GULIE

UPYPP

EXTORV

DUNJOC

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

THEY

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CYCLE LIGHT WHINNY TROUGH

Answers: Canoes work stoppages - LUNCH

BOOKS

WITHOUT STOPPING

An autobiography by Paul Bowles. 379 pp. Illustrated. Putnam. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

WHEN he was a very small boy, Paul Bowles used to be put out in the backyard of his family's brownstone to "play" for an hour. The yard was shut in by a very high wooden fence, which blocked out the view of everything but the house with its nine windows looking out at him like nine eyes. If he stood still and watched the clock that was always placed in the window so he would know when the hour was up, he would hear taps on one of the glasses and see his mother making gestures exhorting him to move around and play. If he began to gallop around the yard, his father would call from another window: "Calm down, young man!"

Young Paul was a favorite topic of the Bowles family and its friends. One visitor remarked ominously that "He has a very old, almost too old." His paternal grandmother held that "It's not natural for a child of his age to have such thick lips." By the time he was 6 years old, Paul had yet to speak to another child and was dutifully chewing his food 40 times before swallowing it, in accordance with the theory of a Dr. Fletcher.

The quality of Paul Bowles' family life undoubtedly had something to do with the passion for travel that was to obsess him for the next 50 years. He ran away for the first time when he was 18, landing in Paris with less than \$50 and no hope of money from home. Odd jobs and friends kept him alive while he explored France, which he loved, and Germany, which he didn't. When he returned to America, he began to study music with Aaron Copland, who was to be his mentor for many years.

Soon he was off to Paris again, lurking with Ezra Pound and visiting Gertrude Stein, who had just astonished a number of her acquaintances with identical notes stating that henceforth she would do without his or her friendship. He met Jean Cocteau, who was such a dramatic raconteur that he even crawled across the floor in imitation of a bear and impersonated the ushers at the new Paris Paramount Theater. On a trip to Hannover he met Kurt Schwitters, who was working on his famous Merzbau construction. With Schwitters and his son, Bowles went to the city dump and foraged among the garbage, ashes and junk for material for the Merzbau.

On his first trip to Morocco, Bowles found that it had what he defined as magic: "A secret connection between the world of nature and the consciousness of man." He found that "each Moroccan gave the impression of playing a part in a huge drama," and he was tired of watching their "formalized grimaces denoting exasperation, incredulity, indignation and a whole gamut of subtler states of mind." Tangier was a "dream city... covered streets like corridors... hidden

terraces high above the streets, streets consisting only of steps, dark passages... small squares that... looked like ballet sets designed in false perspective."

At about this period, when he was 21, Bowles began to move from place to place, each more obscure than the last. Wherever he went, he managed to find a out-of-tune piano, an organ, a harmonium on which he continued to write music. After moving to South America, where he caught, as usual, the most prevalent of the local diseases, he returned again to America. Paul began to ask him to compose scores for important shows, so after this, he was forever else going somewhere in North Africa to work in solitude on a score, returning from somewhere to one. When his own music was played he was often thousands of miles away, and there is so much of it that he has never heard performed.

In 1938, Mr. Bowles married Jane Auer, who later wrote a play "In the Summerhouse," as well as a novel, "Two Serious Ladies." Their marriage was either a model of adaptability or one, name only, since each was forever leaving the other because of whim or compulsion to be somewhere else. The ambiguous nature of their relationship is now clarified, owing to Bowles' belief that, in an autobiography, or ought to "reserve judgment and give a minimum importance to personal attitudes."

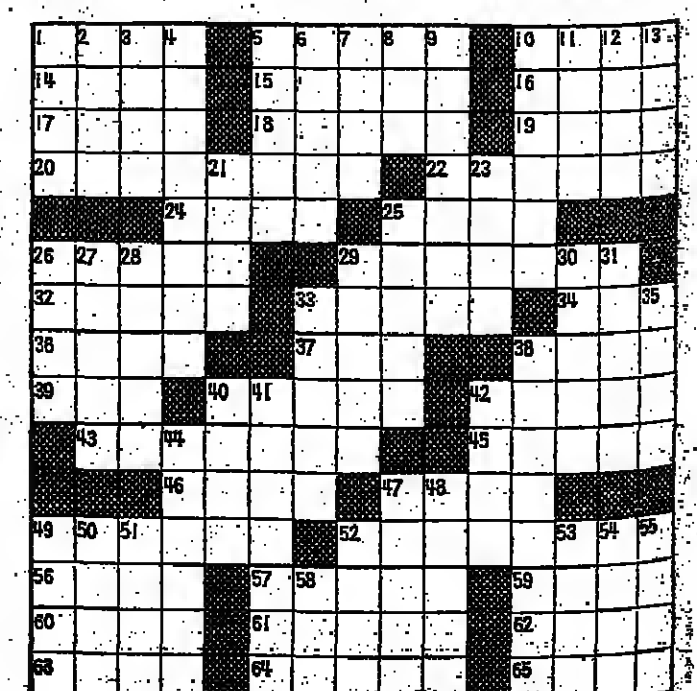
Somehow during his constant traveling and composing, Bowles managed to write two volumes of short stories, four novels, 15 books of travel essays and 15 volumes of verse, as well as translating four North African novels. Perhaps because his own life was so full, his novels seem peculiarly empty and lifeless. Both his novel and a number of his short stories suffer from a gratuitous and masochistic sexuality that seems oddly removed from the cool and detached tone of "Without Stopping."

Bowles is at his best in writing about places, and there is enough of this to make his autobiography extremely good reading. He evokes a place with a few sentences and leaves us with a haunting feeling that our own travels in Europe or Mexico are no more adventurous than spinning a race of postcards outside a tobacconist shop. Now it is probably too late to go to the places he describes so well, for, as he says: "Then day came when I realized with shock that not only did the world have more people in it than had had only a short time before, but also that the hotels were good, travel less comfortable, and the places in general much less beautiful." Now, when more and more people can afford to travel, the is less and less to see.

Anatole Broyard is a New York Times book critic.

CROSSWORD — By Will Wen

- ACROSS
- Peppers of Hawaii
 - Dice numbers
 - Australian possum
 - No-no in pinball
 - Undercover men
 - Russian hemp
 - Finished
 - Certain mechanic
 - Good
 - Initials
 - Ascended
 - If — be
 - Life stories, for short
 - Part of theater
 - Low-weight molecule
 - Zeroed in on a target
 - Gold or ivory
 - Pat gently
 - Moslem prince
 - Malaysian ape
 - Bill of fare
 - Cliche
 - Put on
 - at "em"
 - Ballads
 - Confound
 - Start
- DOWN
- Turkish generals
 - Venus's home
 - Ward's place
 - Thing of great stature
 - Charged atonis
 - Provoked
 - Hated it
 - Feminine suffix
 - Theater direction
 - "I will — farther"
 - Place for a mail slot
 - Dinner fare
 - Vehicle
 - Minute quantity
 - Lively, in music
 - Danish measure
 - More robust
 - Germ cell
 - Epic poem
 - Tranquil
 - Direction: Abbr.
 - Ancestral lines
 - Lean or William
 - Certain age
 - Turned right
 - Ethi
 - Room and —
 - Mideast V.I.P.
 - Coin of old Persia
 - Friend, in Nogales
 - Sounds of distress
 - States of happiness
 - Kitchen
 - ing their own towels
 - Yule name
 - Worthless
 - bridge hand
 - Comedian's patter: Var.
 - Ascent
 - Flower box
 - Concert piece
 - U.A.R. name
 - Grandma of note
 - Sluggish
 - Many-colored
 - Prefix for gravure
 - Ereposition
 - Hari
 - Image
 - Prong
 - Gangster
 - Wine: Prefix



Napoles Is Still King Of Welters

Stops Charles In 7th Round

From Wire Dispatches
WEMBLEY, England, March 28.—Josie Napoles retained his world welterweight boxing title tonight by knocking out British challenger Ralph Charles in the seventh round.

The end came suddenly after an even fight as Napoles blasted Charles with a flurry of blows and connected with a left hook followed by a right cross.

It put Charles on his back and he was counted out after 2 minutes 52 seconds of the seventh.

The champion, 23, born in Cuba but now living in Mexico, and Charles started slowly, with both fighters using feinting jobs.

Napoles charged in the second, but Charles kept him away with flailing left hands. Napoles was warned by British referee James Brimble for hitting the kidneys.

Stalking forward continuously, Napoles took the third round with some digging body blows and a jolting left hook to the Briton's jaw.

Charles, probably in his best form in his 43-fight career, out-punched Napoles in the fourth as the Cuban missed with wild swings.

Charles connected with several good combinations and the crowd, hoping for an upset, cheered wildly.

In a close fifth round, Charles kept out of trouble with skillful defensive work, and Napoles appeared to be slowing down.

The red-haired Englishman connected with a good right to the jaw in the sixth and followed it up with a cracking left. Napoles lost his composure, and it was Charles's best round.

The seventh round started much the same as the sixth, but suddenly Napoles came on again and pounded Charles from one side of the ring to the other.

The champion set up the Briton with some punishing blows to the body and as Charles's guard dropped, Napoles let fly with the knockout punches.

Between the sixth and seventh rounds, British Boxing Board of Control medical officer Dr. Adrian Whitson "checked" a small metal box from Napoles's corner.

Napoles's manager, Carlos Conde, said, "I only had small selling in the tin and you can use them in boxing anywhere in the world. If I had known they would not allow me to use them I would not have gone through with the fight."

Dr. Whitson said the box contained "an aromatic ammonia which is used extensively in the United States but is not allowed in Britain."

Conde argued with the medical official when he took away the box and was told, "Sit down and behave yourself. Stimulants are not allowed."

After the fight, Conde said that Sandro Lopopolo of Italy is next in line to face Napoles. He said Napoles will defend against Lopopolo in Monte Carlo in the very near future. It is believed the fight will be held in June.

Lopopolo, 32, was a former holder of the world junior welterweight title. He is trained by the World Boxing Council and World Boxing Association.

"The bout went as expected, although Charles surprised me because I didn't know he was so cagey," Napoles said. "I did not use combinations until the seventh when I opened up because you don't fight that way against these cagey boxers."

Charles said, "I never saw, or felt, the final punch. He hadn't hurt me at all, but I knew nothing about that last one."

Napoles, a pro for 14 years, has now had 72 fights with only five defeats. He has won 49 of them inside the distance.

It was Charles's third defeat in 43 fights.

In another fight on the card, Kuo Buchanan of Scotland, World Boxing Association lightweight champion, outpointed Al Ford of Canada in a ten-round non-title bout.

Buchanan started slowly but outlasted his opponent in the final two rounds.

Richey Advances In South Africa; Santana Wins

JOHANNESBURG, March 28 (Reuters).—Top-seeded Cliff Richey met an unexpected challenge from Transvaal's Derek Schroeder in winning his second-round match, 6-2, 6-2, 7-6, in the South African Open tennis championship here.

Second-seeded Manuel Santana delighted the center court crowd with an almost faultless game, beating Ross McGhee of New Zealand, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3.

Nastase Gains

MONTRE CARLO, March 28 (UPI).—The Nastase of Romania began his defense of the \$30,000 Monte Carlo Open tennis tournament today with a 6-4, 6-1 victory over Yugoslavia's Nikko Spear.

Nastase took just more than an hour to win his first round match in the first tournament of the International Lawn Tennis Federation masters circuit.



THLT—Chicago's Bobby Hull loses his balance after firing shot, which was blocked by St. Louis goalie Ernie Wakley.

British and Dutch Have Company in Cup Soccer

By Brian Glanville
LONDON, March 28 (UPI).—Results in the three European soccer competitions must revise the prevailing belief that British and Dutch soccer dominate the Continent. Though Ajax, holder of the European Cup, has reached the semifinals, though Glasgow's Celtic and Rangers remain in the European and the Cup Winners' Cup respectively, and Spurs and Wolves in the Fairs Cup, such teams as Arsenal, Chelsea and Leeds United have fallen in their competitions. Manchester United is still the only English team expected to have won the European Cup, since it began in 1955-56.

As for Rotterdam's Feyenoord, which 4-1 thrashing by Benfica in Lisbon—what a splendid season Jimmy Hagan and his team are having—robs it of the possibility of playing a final on its own ground, for Rotterdam has been chosen as the venue.

It is quite clear, as one has remarked, that Feyenoord without the Swedish center-forward Ove Kivling isn't Feyenoord; the kid doesn't bite. As for Arsenal, eliminated by Ajax, it may coldly console itself that it is a different team when its 22nd,000 (\$274,000) inside-forward Alan Ball is eligible to play. Not, alas, as different as all that, as one saw four days before its defeat by Ajax, when it struggled to a lucky away victory against the Second Division's Orient in the English Cup.

Perhaps the greatest stricture on Arsenal, in its home defeat by Ajax, was an implicit one: it lay in the performance of its young Scottish outside-right, Peter Marneiro. Two seasons ago, the little, long-haired Marneiro was signed for the then vast fee of \$100,000 from Edinburgh's Hibernian. He then failed in the first team, and was dropped into the reserves, Arsenal explaining unconvincingly that it had bought him only as a long-term prospect.

Last season, it plodded dully but efficiently to the Cup and League double, with Marneiro in the shadows. Lack of play: injured and suspended forced it to throw him in for the vital return match with Ajax. He began by missing a glorious chance in the first minute. The rust engendered by all those reserve games could have accounted for that.

But then the slight, brave, clever little fellow started dancing around the Dutch defenders with marvelous skill, so that one began to wonder if it was really this—sheer enterprise and skill—

which had kept him so long out of the Arsenal team. What a wretched waste of a talent, and a commentary on the current ways of "big" football.

Bad Strategy
Juventus, which lost its UEFA Cup return 2-1 at Wolves, and should have lost by more, fielded no fewer than five reserves, but for very different reasons. Having been surprisingly but deservedly held by Wolves in Turin, when it threw away its first-half chances—it decided to save star players for the coming Sunday "derby" match against Torino, busy, meanwhile, losing in the Cup Winners' Cup to Rangers.

So Juventus left out of its team such heroes as Pietro Anastasi, Cossella and Cossella.

It was by no means the first time that Italian clubs willfully threw away their chances in this tournament, previously known as the Fairs Cup, Internazionale di Milano—which has now squeaked through in the European Cup on away goals—did so a couple of years ago, at as late a stage as the semifinals, winning in Amsterdam then losing unconcernedly at home. But how long will the European Union allow it to continue?

Most countries' national leagues have a provision for fixing clubs which field weak teams. Those which field weak sides in the UEFA Cup surely deserve to be banned for several years, or at least heavily fined. Unless a competition is entered in good faith, how can reality and credibility be sustained?

Kentucky Coach Rupp, Forced To Retire, May Enter Politics

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 28 (AP).—Adolph Rupp's basketball coaching career at Kentucky ended last night. He may now try to become a winner in politics.

Rupp, who won more games than any other college coach, had wanted to remain although he has passed the required retirement age of 70. But Kentucky's athletic board announced last night that Rupp's retirement is mandatory. Rupp was not present at the announcement.

After its unanimous vote to require Rupp to retire July 1, the board named a five-member committee to choose a successor.

Although assistant coach Joe B. Hall reportedly had been promised the job when Rupp retired, Kentucky University president Otis Singletary insisted that "no commitment has been given to anyone at any time about the head coaching job."

Rupp, when informed of the board's decision, said he wanted to "sit quietly and think about it" before announcing his plans.

"Let's not talk about it," Rupp said when told by a reporter of the board's decision at a Tipoff Club banquet in Tusculum, Ala. "Let's talk about something pleasant."

Asked about whether he plans to go into politics, as has been reported, Rupp replied, "I want to sit quietly and think about it."

Earlier this week, Rupp said that if he were not allowed to continue coaching he would seek the Democratic nomination for Congress from Kentucky's 6th District. He has two days to file that office.

Rupp coached Kentucky teams to 679 victories during his 42 years at the helm.

Although UCLA's dominance in recent years has overshadowed Rupp's prowess as a national champion, the baron of basketball led Kentucky to four NCAA titles.

Kentucky University regulations provide that all employees

NBA Scoring

ABA Scoring

NBA Scoring

NBA Scoring

NBA Scoring

NBA Scoring

NBA Scoring

Bucks Set To Defend NBA Title

Open Playoffs Against Warriors

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP).—The National Basketball Association's second season—also known as the playoffs—gets under way tonight with the defending champion Milwaukee Bucks and the record-setting Los Angeles Lakers both at home.

The Bucks, paced by NBA scoring leader Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, but hurting in the back court, entertain the Golden State Warriors in one Western Conference semi-final series while the Lakers face the injured Chicago Bulls.

One Eastern Conference series begins tomorrow when the Boston Celtics host the Atlanta Hawks. The other starts Friday night with the New York Knicks in Baltimore against the Bullets.

All playoff series with be best four-of-seven games.

Cesar Robertson, the king of Milwaukee's backcourt, has a pulled stomach muscle.

On the Mend

"It's just a little sore," Robertson said. "I can't go as hard as I want to, but I'll go as hard as I can. With a couple more days of rest I may improve."

Wally Jones, another guard, is doubtful with a pulled thigh muscle and Jon McGlocklin strained his back before Saturday night's regular season finale and has been ruled out of action for at least the first three games.

While most experts are predicting a Buck-Lakers showdown in the Western Conference final, Milwaukee coach Larry Costello warns that we better think about the Warriors and nothing else.

"The Lakers' 69-13 mark—an NBA record for victories—and their 33-game winning streak don't mean a thing in the playoffs, except the home court edge in any series that goes the limit."

"We're not looking forward any further than Chicago," said coach Bill Sharman. "They have the best defensive record in the NBA. And to me, rebounding and defense is more important than offense. I'd trade all the records we set during the season for the NBA championship."

The Bulls are worried about center Tom Boerwinkle, who has torn fibers in his left knee, and forward Chet Walker, hampered by a pulled thigh muscle.

Braves Fire Coach

BUFFALO, N.Y., March 28 (AP).—John McCarthy was dismissed yesterday as coach of the Buffalo Braves of the NBA.

McCarthy had guided the two-year-old Braves since last fall, when he replaced Dolph Schayes, the first coach, who was dismissed after the opening game.

Buffalo finished in last place in the Atlantic Division again this season, winning only 22 of 82 games.

In another development, in New York City, the Braves lost a coin toss to the Portland, giving the Trail Blazers the first pick in the college draft April 10.

A year ago, Portland lost the toss for the No. 1 pick to Cleveland, and the Cavaliers selected Austin Carr of Notre Dame.

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP).—Denny McLain's romance with the Oakland A's continued to be a rocky one yesterday as the former Cy Young Award winner was roughed up again in a baseball spring training game.

McLain, aquired from the Texas Rangers earlier this year, was tagged with the loss as the Cleveland Indians beat Oakland, 3-0, on Eddie Leon's run-scoring single in the seventh inning.

In Oakland's spring training opener two weeks ago, McLain was tagged for 10 runs in three innings. He was bombed again in another outing last week.

McLain started yesterday's game and went seven innings, giving up the game-winning single to Leon after a hit by Lou Camilli and a sacrifice.

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Fischer Changes Mind, Refuses Belgrade as Site for Title Chess

BELGRADE, March 28 (AP).—American challenger Bobby Fischer today rejected Belgrade—which he had previously accepted—as one of the two sites for his match with the Soviet Union's Boris Spassky, the champion, for the world chess championship.

The Yugoslav promoters said they received a telegram from Fischer saying he was no longer planning to play in Belgrade.

The Yugoslav capital and Reykjavik had been selected by the World Chess Federation as the sites after months of negotiations.

Earlier this week, the promoters in Reykjavik said they had received a telegram from Fischer asking to share in the profits from the 12 games (of the 24-game series) to be played in Iceland.

Fischer also wanted a share in the profits from the Belgrade match. But the organizers in both capitals rejected his request.

The Yugoslavs, who in bidding had offered the highest purse, \$152,000, have sent a telegram to FISDE demanding that Fischer abide by the federation's original decision.

The first half of the match scheduled to take place June 22-July 19 in Belgrade. The second leg is planned for Reykjavik.

The promoters apparently believe Fischer's two telegrams are part of his alleged campaign to gain more publicity and a bigger purse for the match.

What Have You Done for Me Lately, Vida Blue?

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, March 28 (UPI).—Tracy Souter Barrett, alias Richard Oliver Barrett, alias Dick Oliver, also known as Kewpie Barrett, was a cheerful and crafty gentleman out of Montoursville, Pa., where Loyalsock Creek joins the West Branch of the Susquehanna near Williamsport. Though he looked like a bartender, Dick Barrett threw baseballs for a living more than 20 years, and he had an armament of pitches as varied and confusing as his names.

From time to time in a fairly blameless life, his plink torso was owned by the Philadelphia Athletics, the Boston Braves, the Cincinnati Reds, the Chicago Cubs and the Philadelphia Phillies but when he left these clubs there was no public clamor to retire his uniform number and preserve his sweaty flannels under glass. His turf was the Pacific Coast League, where he owned the hitters outright.

Most pitchers go through life without ever winning 50 games in a season. In his eight summers with Seattle, Barrett finished below that figure only once, and then he won 18. One year he even signed a contract calling for a series of bonuses to begin with his 20th victory.

What most pitchers despair of achieving, Dick Barrett guaranteed in writing. Perhaps this was a mistake; maybe the financial implications of every hit he allowed and every error committed behind him weighed on his mind. At any rate, in contrast to his won-and-lost record of 24-5 just one year earlier, he was 18-12 when the sun rose on the last day of the bonus season.

He pitched and won the first game of the closing doubleheader. Between games the owner charged into the clubhouse. "Barrett doesn't pitch the second game," he said. "Barrett pitches," the manager said.

Barrett pitched and won and got his bonus. The manager got fired.

Invidious Incentives

This is why baseball law now forbids "incentive" bonuses. Not that the law was put in to protect the manager's job, but the Barrett case is an example of complications that can arise when a player is paid on a sliding scale based on that season's performance.

Suppose Oakland's Charley Finley settled his contract dispute with Vida Blue by agreeing

Baseball Law Doesn't Allow Bonuses to Be an Incentive



PARLEY—Oakland owner Charles O. Finley talks with A's Dick Williams in training camp in Mesa, Ariz.

to pay so many dollars for each victory, as individuals unfamiliar with the rules have suggested. Vida would want to pitch every third day and never mind what Catfish Hunter or Denny McLain of Blue Moon Odom might mean to the team. Any time Dick Williams took Blue out of a close game for a pinch-hitter, the manager would be put away as Finley's ink, protecting his own job by saving the boss money.

One contract like that could tear apart the team that last year breezed home 16 games on top of the American League West. Finley doesn't need that; he can house up his own team without help. As the recent dismissal of Tommy Davis demonstrates, only after Davis introduced Robert Gerst, an attorney, to Vida Blue and Gerst became Blue's agent, only then

did the Athletics discover that the two-time batting champion of the National League who hit .324 last year could no longer "do the job defensively" at first base.

Gerst, who played college baseball at Southern California, has represented Jerry West, the basketball player, for years and also acted for Tommy Davis. In statements to the press, Finley misses few opportunities to aspers Gerst, whom he refers to as "the notary."

"However," Gerst said, "after our first meeting in Chicago Jan. 6, he said it had been a delightful experience and that he'd like me to represent him when some of his insurance contracts came up."

Incentive bonuses are banned for many reasons. The first baseball commissioner, Kenesaw

M. Landis, once voided a contract that promised the player a bonus "if he hustled." To Judge Landis, this meant the man's base pay was for not hustling. On the other hand, there is nothing in the rules against bonuses for services already delivered. There is nothing to prevent an owner's tearing up a contract in mid-season and paying a man what he has earned.

When it became obvious last year that Blue was grossly underpaid at slightly more than the major-league minimum, Finley didn't raise his \$14,750 wage. He gave him a Cadillac that Vida didn't want and offered him \$2,000 to adopt Tru3 as a middle name, which Vida furiously rejected. Possibly the reason Charley wouldn't increase last year's pay was so he could take bows this year for offering a raise of more than 200 percent.

Finley keeps pointing out that a player's salary may be cut no more than 20 percent; if he paid Blue, say, \$75,000, the pitcher had a poor season, Charley would still be stuck for \$60,000 in 1973.

So all right, Gerst suggested, how about a retroactive bonus for last year's performance? That way Vida could get what he deserved and Finley could hold the 1972 salary line at \$50,000. Charley said no.

Can Blind Justice Read?

When it comes to having it both ways in an argument, nobody matches the baseball establishment. In defense of its reserve system, baseball has boasted for years that the player can rely on being rewarded this year for last year's performance. Now we hear, from such intellectuals as the Detroit manager, Billy Martin, that Blue isn't entitled to a salary like those of other top pitchers because "there's no guarantee he'll have another 24-5 year."

Just about the time the Supreme Court was hearing arguments in Curt Flood's attack on the reserve system, the Yankees' Mike Burke was saying in the papers that he would buy Blue's contract for \$1 million and pay him \$75,000 this year.

Blue's remarks are not part of the court record. Yet it's just possible that one or nine of the justices may have read the papers and mused, "Here's an employee making \$14,750 who isn't free to take another job in his business at \$75,000."

A's McLain Continues His Unimpressive Pitching

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP).—Denny McLain's romance with the Oakland A's continued to be a rocky one yesterday as the former Cy Young Award winner was roughed up again in a baseball spring training game.

McLain, aquired from the Texas Rangers earlier this year, was tagged with the loss as the Cleveland Indians beat Oakland, 3-0, on Eddie Leon's run-scoring single in the seventh inning.

In Oakland's spring training opener two weeks ago, McLain was tagged for 10 runs in three innings. He was bombed again in another outing last week.

McLain started yesterday's game and went seven innings, giving up the game-winning single to Leon after a hit by Lou Camilli and a sacrifice.

The Pittsburgh Pirates continued to tune up for their defense of their world championship, heating Kansas City, 8-7, as Al Oliver slugged a three-run homer and Richie Hebner and Willie Stargell hit solo shots.

Shortstop Rick Hacker doubled twice and scored twice, leading the Montreal Expos to a 5-2 victory over Texas. John Strohman, a

Denny McLain, Joe Gilbert and Ron Taylor limited the Rangers to five hits.

Mike Jorgensen hit a grand slam homer in support of the four-hit pitching of Charlie Williams and Ted McGraw, carrying the New York Mets to their sixth straight victory, 4-0 triumph over the Boston Red Sox.

A fifth-inning squeeze bunt by

Ed Brinkman broke up a scoreless duel and gave the Detroit Tigers a 1-0 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals. Joe Coleman, Chuck Seelbach and Fred Scherman combined on a seven-hitter for Detroit.

In off-the-field activities, the Chicago White Sox placed veteran right-hander Joe Horlen on the waiver list and gave him his un-

conditional release. Horlen, 34, who won 113 games for the White Sox and had a no-hitter in 1967, struggled through a poor spring with a .736 earned run average.

The Baltimore Orioles requested waivers on pitcher Dave Rosell. The New York Mets claimed third baseman Bill Sudakis after the Dodgers placed him on waivers.

Canonero II May Run Again on Bad Ankle

By Bill Becker
ARCADIA, Calif., March 28 (UPI).—Whatever happened to Canonero II?

Last year's Kentucky Derby and Preakness winner is slowly—but very slowly—proceeding on the comeback trail after a lost winter here at Santa Anita Park.

The 4-year-old pride of Kentucky and Venezuela will not start at Santa Anita's current meeting and indeed, may never start again.

A serious hock infection cut short Canonero's 1971 campaign and the colt's right rear ankle continues to puff up after each workout, according to W. J. (Buddy) Hirsch, trainer for Robert J. Kleberg's King Ranch.

Kleberg purchased Canonero for \$1.5 million from his Venezuelan owners after his fourth-place finish in the Belmont Stakes. The colt hasn't raced since.

Yet Kleberg and Hirsch haven't given up hope. Following a short workout last week, Canonero looked good enough for Hirsch to say: "If the strike at Aqueduct is settled, we may ship to New York about April 15." The strike at Aqueduct has been settled.

Hirsch said he was authorized by Kleberg, now in Australia on business, to go ahead with the New York campaign if Canonero responds to longer workouts. The horse has galloped a mile or two almost every day, but has had no workout longer than 5/8ths of a mile during his three months here.

"Canonero is in fine condition except for that ankle," Hirsch said. "If the fluid disappears, we hope to point him for the Metropolitan Handicap in May and the Suburban Handicap in July."

If it doesn't?

"Then we'll probably have to put him out to stud in Kentucky," Hirsch said. "Mr. Kleberg and I discussed the possibility of retiring the colt now. But the breeding season is gone, so we might as well go on with him."

Certainly it hasn't been the West Coast campaign the King Ranch envisioned. Canonero had been nominated for the Scrub Stakes and the Santa Anita Handicap. Instead, his only public appearance was a parade between races in January.

Hirsch ruled out any chance of Canonero starting in the San Juan Capistrano, the closing day grass handicap here on April 8.

So the handsome bay, no longer money, is attracting little more attention than he did a year ago. Born in Kentucky and sold for \$12,000 as a yearling to Venezuelan

interests, Canonero came out of the field to win the 1971 Kentucky Derby. He followed with a track-record victory in the Preakness before losing his bid for the Triple Crown at Belmont. He was Prince Charming of two continents.

Despite the infection, Kleberg and Hirsch gambled they could bring Canonero back. In so doing, they passed up perhaps \$400,000 in prospective breeding fees this winter.

Moreover, the King Ranch has had only eight minor winners at Santa Anita. "It's been kind of a lean year so far," Hirsch admitted.

However, Kleberg figured Canonero, alias Prince Charming, represents insurance against leaner years, whether running or breeding.

Herald Tribune

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